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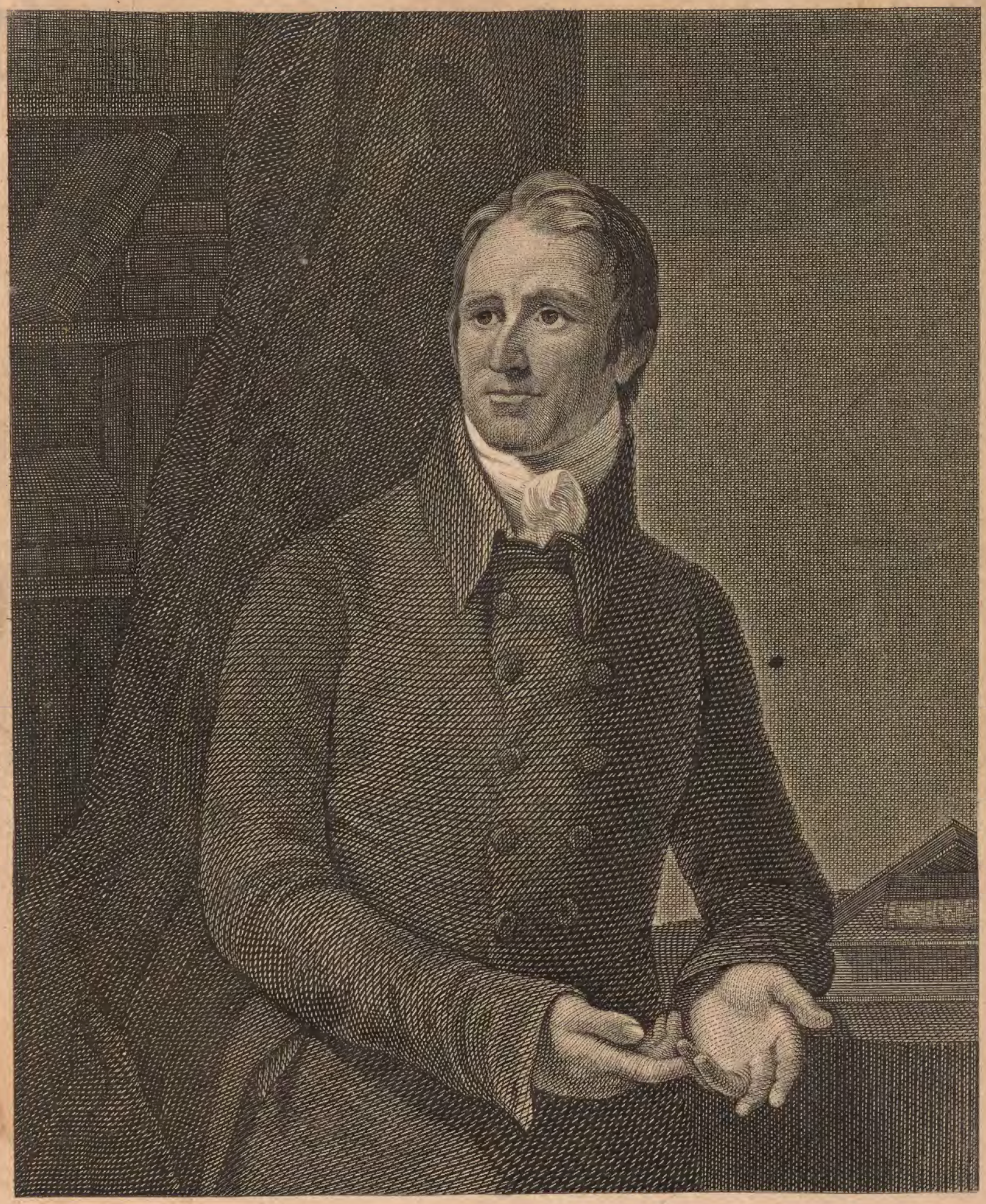

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Notes from
the Lectures of
Nathaniel Chapman M.D.
Professor of the Practice of Medicine
in the University of Pennsylvania
1820.

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Nathaniel Chapman M.D

Professor of the Practice of Medicine
In the University of Pennsylvania

In the year 1818-19-20

L. Lawrence
New Jersey

Two Volumes
Vol 1st

On the Practice of Medicine.

The Practice of medicine is by far the most interesting and important part of our science. It is that point to which all our inquiries have been directed, and to which accordingly we are to apply the principles taught in Physiology, Pathology & Therapeutics

Even at this early stage the question presents itself, in what way may diseases be arranged? - Ever since the time of Sydenham it has been the custom with one or two exceptions, to arrange them on the principles which have been adopted with regard to objects of natural science - To the Classification of diseases the name of Nosology has been applied. It is not my design to occupy your attention with the numerous schemes of this description which have been obtruded upon us - Each of them possess some share of merit, but the whole are characterized by gross errors and glaring defects —

In every point of view the last perhaps which has been delivered to us is that of Cullen -

Aware of the imperfections of all Nosological arraingements, the celebrated Brown, in the bold spirit of innovation which so eminently belonged to him, made a rude denunciation of the nature and tendency of the practice. The light in which he viewed the subject was marked by extreme simplicity - No other difference exists between the various morbid affections, than as relates to the intensity of excitement - Diseases are ranked under the heads of Sthenic and Asthenic. or those of direct and indirect debility -

Notwithstanding the cast of originality which has been given to him he has slender pretensions to be considered as the author of this theory - To the medical methodists of antiquity who attributed all diseases to too great rigidity or laxity of fibre, he is undoubtedly indebted for the primary suggestions of this hypothesis

Need I inform you that our own school has afforded an instance of still more intrepid generalization: denying altogether the plurality of disease it becomes a part of this new system to put down entirely all nosological arraingements

as impracticable & highly pernicious -
But this exposition has been urged somewhat
intemperately - No one sees more clearly than
myself all the defects in the classifications
which have been attempted - Candour how-
-ever compels me to confess that none of
them is wholly without use, as they intro-
-duce order & perspicuity into our sciences.
It is not fair to raise objections against a
practice from its abuse - This is at all times
dangerous, and even sacred subjects might
thus be rendered contemptable - Every arrain-
-gement of natural objects of which no one
denies the advantage, might in the same
way be improperly exposed to ridicule -
What for instance can be found more incon-
-gruous & absurd in any system of nosology
than as has been done by Linnæus, the placing
in the same class the human being and
the Bat - the first and so nearly the last link
in the chain of animated nature - -
But does this unfortunate association lead
any reflecting man to deny the utility of clas-
-sifying animals, or even of the particular
arrangements of that naturalist -
What is the most advantageous method of
systemizing in medicine, is difficult to determine.

But that some arran is necessary is univer-
-sally confessed - Even those who are lavish
in their condemnation of Nosology have tacitly
conceded its necessity by adopting the names &
divisions which it has established, To arrange
diseases according to their affinities as has
generally been done into classes, orders, genera
species & varieties, appears to me altogether ar-
-tificial & perhaps impracticable, from the
difficulty of adjusting the degree of consanguin-
-ity & relationship between the different kinds
of morbid affections - Endless disputes have
arisen on this subject, and have been conduc-
-ted with little of that courtesy which should
always characterize philosophical discussions.
It occurred to me that diseases might be
arranged according as they appear in different
systems of the body, That there are defects in
this method cannot be denied, but on the
whole I believe it to be the most natural,
simple, & practically useful - I have therefore
after mature deliberation determined to adopt
it - Limiting the term system to a com-
-bination of parts which have a similarity
of structure & concur in the same uses -

The following may be stated -

They are Ten in number Viz:

1st Circulatory - Consisting of the Heart & bloodvessels —

2nd Respiratory - The Lungs & appendages —

3d Digestive - Stomach & alimentary canal.

4th Absorbent - Lacteals and Lymphatics -

5th Secretory - Glands —

6th Sensitive - Nerves, brain & Spinal marrow -

7th Muscular - Muscles, Tendons, Aponeurosis &c -

8th Cutaneous - Skin, cellular membrane and Rete mucosum -

9th Osseous - Bones & appendages -

10th Generative - The organs of generation in both sexes —

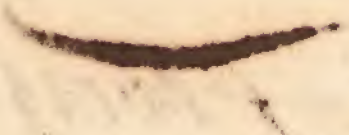
It will be easy under these heads to comprehend all the diseases to which our natures are liable without any reference to their alliances or affinities - But though I reject the olden arrangements I shall nevertheless retain the names - These are sufficiently expressive & having been generally adopted are become the language of medicine - To change is always more or less an evil, and I am not sensible that in any case it is more inconvenient, than in the nomenclature of the sciences —

Diseases of the Circulatory System

Of Fevers

I shall now commence with the diseases of the circulatory system and first of Fevers. They are by far the most common of the complaints of our nature, and as they afford general principles on which the treatments of other diseases must be founded, I shall dwell on them at some length, and with more than the ordinary minuteness. It is computed that more than one half of the deaths among the human species are produced by febrile affections alone.

What is the nature of that disease which has been denominated Fever? Ever since the dawn of medical science the question has been propounded & still remains unanswered. The febrile affections are so numerous, diversified and fluctuating, and are so much under the dominion of those causes which modify disease action, that they perpetually shift their character & no description can be appropriated to the whole class.



Cullen who is chiefly followed in this subject, defines the Pyrexia or febrile diseases to consist in an "increased heat & frequency of the pulse, coming on often shivering accompanied with a disturbance of many of the functions, & diminution of strength esp-ecially in the limbs." —

Now though this definition is as unexception-able as any which have been advanced, it will not be difficult to shew that hardly any sup-position which has been mentioned is an uni-versal and necessary attendant. That in-crease of heat is not a pathognomonic sign of fever is conceded by all — There are not indeed many cases in which the animal temperature rises much above the natural standard, and we often see instances where it is lowered — The senses are not there the proper means for measuring the degree of heat — The feelings of the individual are often entirely delusive, so much so, that at the moment when he complains of excessive warmth he is often really colder than usual — The converse equally holds, sensations of cold often accom-pany a high degree of thermetrical temperature. Nor is it at all true that fevers are always preceded by a chill — This is indeed, except

in some particular types comparatively a rare occurrance in febrile affections - As relates to the pulse there is every variety as a general rule it is more than naturally frequent in fevers, but the exceptions are numerous and in certain affections where the brain is concerned, it sinks to one half of the natural standard - Besides by exercise & other causes the pulse may be made to beat with much more than its usual quickness, without impairing the health or assuming a morbid condition - frequency of pulse therefore is not a necessary ingredient in fevers --

That a disturbance of the functions, & lassitude occur in this disease is not denied but they are also incident to many other depraved conditions of the system - Hence it follows that no one of the preceding symptoms is sufficient of itself to denote fever, but to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion we must consider them all assembled, & also other circumstances hereafter to be related --

Fevers are divided into Intermittent Remittent and Continued

Intermittent fever consists of a number of Paroxysms, between each of which there is a complete cessation of all febrile symptoms This cessation or Apyrexial period is of various durations, & according to its different lengths the fever has been differently named.— Thus when the paroxysm occurs every 24 hours it is called a Quotidian - If 48 hours elapse between the paroxysm it is called a Tertian - If from the remission of one paroxysm to the accession of another 72 hours supervene, it is called a Quartan - And these are again subdivided into the Double Tertian, the Double Quartan &c — Intermittent fevers sometimes recur after an interval of 3, 6, or 10 days - sometimes only once a month - once in two months, & even at the end of 12 months and are named accordingly. Menstrua, Bimenstrua, and Annua - Whether this be the case I shall neither aver or deny as it is of little importance & does not merit our attention —

The Tertian is the most frequent, & the most easily cured - Next Quotidian - The Quartan is the most obstinate —

The Tertian appears in the Spring, & the Quartan in the Fall ~ Cullen says the Quartan occurs most frequently ~ I cannot speak of it as relates to the place in which he practiced - but the testimony of almost all other writers go to prove that the Tertian is the most frequent form in which it occurs, & we know that this is the most frequent form of Intermittents in the United States ~

A paroxysm of an Intermittent is divided into three stages - Viz - The cold, the Hot, and the Sweating. The cold stage commences with Lan-guor, a sense of debility, & sluggishness in mo-tion, Yawning, stretching, and an aversion to food. The face and extremeties become pale, the features shrink, the bulk of every external part is diminished. The skin is covered with cutis anserina, & appears constricted as if cold had been applied to it. At length the patient feels very cold, and universal rigors come on! the Respiration is short, hurried and anxious; the Urine is almost colourless and small in quantity; Sensibility is greatly im-paired, the pulse is small, frequent & often irregular. In some instances drowsiness & Stupor have prevailed in so high a degree

as to amount almost to Apoplexy -
These symptoms having continued one or two hours gradually abate - The hot stage commences with an increase of heat over the whole body - the face becomes flush'd, dryness of the skin with thirst, pain in the head, throbbing of the temples, anxiety & restlessness - the respiration is fuller & more free, but still frequent, the tongue is furred, the pulse has become more regular hard & full, & sometimes delirium arises

Sweating Stage - The symptoms of the hot stage as well as the cold, having continued sometime, a moisture breaks out on the Forehead, & by degrees becomes a sweat, which extends over the whole body; the heat and thirst abate, the urine deposits a sediment respiration becomes free & full, & most of the functions are restored to their natural state - the patient however is left in a weak and wearied condition —

These are the usual circumstances attending the paroxysm of an Intermittent fever. but there are some anomalies which should not be overlook'd - We are informed by Clegthorn and Cleymaud, that some paroxysms are not ushered in by a cold stage, and that others

6 + in some instances the hot stage precedes the cold

+ appear during the day

○ The diseases with which it is much commonly connected are +

have not been accompanied by the hot.
We are further informed by Jackson that the Paroxysm of an Intermittent fever has gone off by a copious discharge of urine - or by Alvine evacuations without any perspiration -

Another Anomoly is that the disease has been known to locate itself in some particular part of the body - An extremety has been known to go through all the stages of a paroxysm, the rest of the body remaining free from the attack I have known Inflammation of the Eyes which was cured by the usual remedies for an Intermittent fever - Dr Bush has been highly ridiculed for speaking of a fever and ague of the Eye -

Remote causes of Intermittents

Much controversy has existed as to the causes of Intermittents, but it is at least generally admitted that they mostly arise from Marsh Miasmata - Francisco an Italian was the first who referred them to this cause, and since his time, the accuracy of his observation has been fully confirmed - As we have already remarked in our Pathology we are by no means acquainted with the nature of Marsh Exhalations, but we know

o and animal matter

+ great fatigue — cold

+ Bile accumulated in the stomach has been noticed as a cause of — [illegible] has been mistaken for [illegible]

that they arise from vegetables in a state of Putrefaction -

In locating of the causes of Intermittents we should not forget that they can be wafted to the distance of 8 or 10 miles in sufficient quantities to produce disease - No fact in Pathology is better established than this. Besides Marsh Miasmata there are other causes which produce Intermittents: Whatever debilitates the system greatly, mental anxiety, Abstemious diet & excessive evacuations - Next to Marsh miasmata, cold is the most powerful cause in producing Intermittents, especially when accompanied with moisture, as damp rooms damp beds, damp clothes &c

Treatment of Intermittent Fevers.

The treatment of Intermittents is divided into two kinds. Those applied during the paroxysm, and those during the Apyrexial period - The treatment of a paroxysm is taught us by nature, & we must endeavor to imitate the example - Call'd to a patient during the cold stage, we direct him to be placed in a warm bed, & topical applications to be made to the feet, such as warm bricks, or bottles filled with warm

wated, and if necessary to be applied to the other parts of the body - You also order warm drinks, such as chammomile or balm tea, and if stimuli are required me give wine whey.

It has been the practice with some to give opium during the cold stage; this practice originated with Dr Trotter, who says that if 20 or 30 drops of Laudanum be given at the commencement of the cold stage, it will arrest the progress of the paroxysm altogether. — My own experience bears complete testimony of this practice: the administration of opium is generally followed by the most beneficial effects - the dose of Dr Trotter answers generally very well yet in some cases 40 or 50 drops are required. It arrests the rigors of the body, creates an agreeable warmth & relieves the affections of the heads, which are extremely distressing to the patient - It is now 30 years since the application of Fomigants was introduced by Mr George Kellie, to prevent the cold stage and render the whole paroxysm milder. The parts to which they were applied are the thigh of one side & the arm of the other -

Mr Kellie commends the practice very highly; he says if applied during the cold

stage, the hot will be induced in three minutes - & if applied before the cold stage it prevents it altogether, & when the cold stage thus shortened or prevented the succeeding hot one will be shorter & milder - The Modus Operandi of this practice is very intelligible, by confining the circulation to a narrow compass, the blood is concentrated near the vital organs which thus possess more power in resisting or putting off the attack of the cold stage.

In practice however I have never found the application to answer the high encomiums lavished on it by the author. During the cold stage the best remedy that I have found is an Emetic - In the Hot stage two indications are to be attended to. 1st To remove the irritation 2nd To promote perspiration --

The Irritation arises from an accumulation of bile in the stomach, this to be removed by an Emetic; but in many cases our interference is superceded by a spontaneous vomiting. When this occurs all we have to do, is to assist nature, by copious draughts of diluent drinks, such as Chammomile tea, Balm tea, &c.

The second indication we are

to answer by Diaphoretic medicine,
By consulting the various European writers
we find that their greatest confidence is in
James's Powder - It certainly is an important
remedy, and where it can be procured it is no
doubt a very useful medicine, But it is no
longer among our remedies, & as it has been
superceded by others quite as useful, and
less difficult to procure, its loss is not to be
regretted - In country practice the Cupra-
-tum Pulveratum is extensively used - It
is among the most certain & powerfull dia-
-phoretics I know of: It is generally given
in form of tea -

Many Practitioners, & especially those
of warmer climates are in the habit of giv-
-ing Opium in the hot stage - Dr. Lind
who first introduced it in this stage says,
that the administration of a dose of Opium is
always followed by a complete solution of
the Paroxysm, & moreover that it is a better
remedy than the Bark, as from its use there
is less danger of congestion in the large ves-
-sels -

Notwithstanding the authority of
Dr Lind & others I am not disposed to recom-
-mend this practice to you: determining

from my own experience I should say that the use of Opium is always followed by an aggravation of all the symptoms of the hot stage: the fever runs higher & the pain in the head is greatly increased - It is hard to doubt so high authority as Dr Lind - and I think it is probable that in the hot climates it may be good, but in this part of the world you will find the effects I have stated corroborated - Whenever I use it, it is with Ipecacuanha, in the form of Dovers Powders - In this way it may be given with advantage

The Diaphoretic that is peculiarly adapted to the hot stage is the acetate of Ammonia, or Spt. Mindereri - the dose is a table spoon-full to be repeated if necessary - It is preferable to the other Diaphoretics in being more agreeable to the stomach & more diffusible in its effects - and in cases of nausea it may be retained when the others would be rejected.

The practice I have laid down answers to all ordinary cases of Intermittents - But when they are accompanied with inflammatory symptoms, the treatment of course is somewhat different - In the Spring they are always more or less inflammatory, and also during the prevalence of an inflammatory Epidemic -

There is no difficulty however in detecting this form of the disease, by the symptoms; which are, a strong full third pulse, laborious respiration, severe local pains in the head, breast, &c The treatment in these cases consists in copious venesection, followed by Emetics, & mercurial purges, & the milder diaphoretics such as Sp: Mindereri &c: -

We come next to consider the management of Intermittents during the Apyrexial period - These are likewise of two kinds 1st. Those which are suited to the entire intermission, 2nd. Those which are applicable to the approach of the paroxysm

Of those remedies which answer the first indication, none is so celebrated as the Peruvian Bark - It has long been employed and its superiority still continues to be acknowledged amidst the fluctuation of opinion & changes of practice in other diseases -

At the present time little difference of opinion exists with respect to the rules to be observed in the administration of this medicine --- It was thought improper to use it at an early stage of the disorder, as the occurrance of a number of paroxysms was declared necessary to throw off the morbific

matter upon which they supposed the disease to depend - This was a great mist-ake as has been proved by modern practice, which is diametrically opposite to this - for the earlier the Bark is employed the more complete & speedy will be the cure - -

The only circumstance that can delay the administration of the Bark is the condi-tion of the alimentary canals, and sometimes of the system generally. But doubts even exist with regard to preparing the system at all for the reception of the Bark - Some say that it is totally useless, & that the most happy effects have resulted from the immediate use of it - Though this may be admitted yet as a general rule it is hazardous to employ it before vomiting with Tart. Emeti. or purging with Calomel. As preparatory to the use of the Bark in modern times, Emetics have given way to mercurial purges: these will answer very well in some cases, but frequently Emetics are indispensible, not only on account of the evacuation they produce but because they are absolutely necessary to make a powerful impression on the system in order to break the morbid concatenation upon which the disease depends.

Of the efficacy of Emetics my own practice bears the most ample testimony: but besides Emetics, Bls is unpervicusly demanded in some cases - At the commencement of the disease it is more or less inflammatory, and without bloodletting, Bark is rejected from the stomach & is of no use, and if it be retained serves only to aggravate the disease - My rule is therefore always to withhold the Bark until the system is prepared for it by proper evacuations - By this course I am persuaded that it will display such certainty of effect as almost to entitle it to its former name of Specific -

Intermittents are often associated with visceral obstructions; when this is the case the Bark should not be employed except when there are no inflammatory symptoms present. But when acute pain is seated in the obstructed viscera it will be injurious - The treatment here consists in blisters over the painful part and a slight salivation: this will cure both the obstruction & the original disease - Bloodletting is never to be neglected, when the pain & inflammation are so great as to require

At one time it was doubted whether Bark should immediately precede the paroxysm. I should scrupulously avoid it at the moment of attack as it increases the fever, & causes much distress. Some go so far as to say that no remission should be observed in its use. Dr Clark & others are of this opinion: but I have always seen that when the slightest febrile symptoms existed, Bark always aggravated them. The universal rule must be immediately to discontinue this remedy as soon as ever the accession commences —

The Bark is given in substance in several vehicles, such as wine, Spirits, milk &c Milk & think the best, the dose from ℥j to ℥ij taken as often as the stomach will bear it — In the West Indies it is given in the dose of ℥j in the morning, & then omitted altogether — I have imitated this practice with great success in the person of the late Mr Dallas of this city — In this way its powers are much greater than when given in small and repeated doses — But perhaps there are few stomachs that can bear so large a dose — the fact however is an interesting one, & should not be neglected. In some persons the stomach is so irritable

as not to bear the Bark in the smallest doses; in such cases it is proper to combine the Bark with some aromatic, or other substance that will render it less offensive. The Virginia Snake root is the best addition this combination of the Bark & Snake root has often effected a cure when Bark alone has failed. This formula is particularly adapted to children & delicate women.

Bark sometimes purges, when this happens it should be combined with small doses of Opium or Laudanum. When it produces constipation it should be combined with Rhubarb.

Intermittents are sometimes connected with an acrid state of the stomach; here the Bark should be combined with magnesia or an alkali. This combination is said by an English writer to act more powerfully in arresting the progress of the disease than the Bark alone. I do not know this by my own experience, but it is evident that effects are often produced by combination which cannot be obtained from either alone.

Notwithstanding the various modes in which Bark has been prescribed to

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make it set easy on the stomach, cases often occur in which we cannot administer it in any shape without its being rejected immediately; and there are also some cases in which it passes off by purging, & therefore produces no salutary impression on the system. In such cases injections of the Bark have been recommended. I have never obtained any good effect from it, exhibited in this way except in children, it being difficult to administer it to advantage in this form, from its disagreeable nature, & the necessity of frequently repeating the clysters to produce the desired effect.

It is probable I may have derived some advantage from this mode of using it, but I cannot say that it will arrest the progress of this or any other disease — Besides the irritability of the rectum is so much increased by the frequent repetition of the injection that the Bark at length cannot be retained for a moment — But as cases may occur to you in which it is necessary to attempt a cure in this way — I shall give my mode of using it,

℞ Pulv. Cort. Cinchon — — ℥ij viij 39

Mucilage Gum Arab. or Starch ℈ß -

Let the quantity of the mucilage or starch be as little as possible, that it may not from its bulk excite the action of the rectum & thereby be immediately discharged - to lessen the irritability Laudanum may be added,

The external application of Bark has been recommended; the modes of applying it are various. Cataplasms of it have been applied to the region of the Stomach, & to other parts of the body. I have never tried them nor do I think them of much efficacy - It is said that cures have sometimes been made by immersing the feet of the patient in a strong decoction of Bark - In this way I have used it with great effect -

Oak Bark is likewise a useful remedy in Intermittents, & has been applied external-ally in the same manned as the Cinchona.

Dr Darwin states that cures have been effected by sprinkling the sheets of the patient bed with pounded Peruvian Bark, but to believe this even on the authority of Dr Darwin requires no little stretch of credulity; for my part I do not believe it. - There is another & a more efficacious way of applying

Bark to the surface in a dried state Viz: 41
by means of the Bark Jacket, which is to be
worn for a considerable length of time - I
have derived great advantage from it in se-
=veral cases of delicate women & children:
but most generally it is incompetent to the
cure -

The Modus Operandi of Bark externally
applied is very intelligible: Spirit produces
a tonic impression upon the part to which
it is applied; this is communicated by
means of Sympathy to the Stomach, which
being thus strengthened & invigorated operates
upon the whole system, breaking the morbid
associations upon which the disease depends

Next in efficacy to the Peruvian Bark in
the cure of Intermittents is the Aristolochia Serp-
=entaria. This was long used by Sydenham with
wine as a general Stimulant: He says where
wine is necessary, Serpentaria is amply po-
=werfull: but whether it is adequate (alone) to
the cure of Intermittents I shall not say, but
I can answer for its efficacy in combination,
Complete cures will be often effected when they
have in vain been attempted by the Bark
alone: this has been Satisfactorily proved
by universal experience -

The following preparation of Serpentaria has been ascertained to possess peculiar powers, & it is well worthy your attention -

℞ - Serpentaria ——— ——— ℥j.
Pulv Cort: Peru ——————— ℥ß
Carb: Sodæ ——— ——— gr xxx

M. f. Pill IV --

The patient may take this through the course of the day. Why this combination should possess such pre-eminent powers I cannot conceive, but we all know that effects are sometimes derived from a medicine, when combined with another, that cannot be obtained from it alone -

The formula I have given you has been used in this country for more than half a century, and it has again & again wrought the most important cures, & I give it to you with the greatest confidence -

The Eupatorium Perfoliatum is a very important medicine in the cure of Intermittents: its powers are great, and it may be so managed as to be Emetic, Diaphoretic and Tonic. By its combined diaphoretic and tonic powers, it is peculiarly adapted to those cases of Intermittents where the intermissions are not distinct and where

the Bark is inadmissible - It is given indiscriminately at all stages of the disease & is used almost exclusively by my friend Dr Hosack of New-York.

There is another species of this plant, the Eupatorium Pilosum, which is also used in intermittents, but is not so powerfull as the Eupatorium perfoliatum. As a remedy in this disease we should not overlook the Centaury or Chrona Angularis every part of this plant is medicinal like the Eupatorium: it is used where the Cinchona is inadmissible. Like the preceding remedy it is both Diaphoretic and Tonic, & like it may be used during the paroxysm or apyrexial period. An infusion of this plant may be given as often as the stomach will bear it -

The next I shall mention is the Dogwood of this we have two Species - Viz:- the Cornus Florida & the Cornus Sericia; the latter is a small shrub growing in marshy grounds called Red Dogwood - The former is well known to you all - The Bark of this tree has been well examined by a graduate of this University and found nearly equal to the Cinchona It is given in powder in the same dose

as the cinchona, and is litle use in decoction —

Nearly allied to this is the Prunus Virginiana or wild cherry tree. I have no doubt that it may be usefull: country practitioners speak favorably of it —

The Prunus Circillatus or Black Alder has also obtained a place among the remedies used in Intermittents — I know nothing of it from experience but it is said to be a usefull remedy —

The several species of Oak are important remedies in this disease: the bark of the White Oak is most nearly allied to cinchona in its chemical properties. But it is not so powerfull as those of the Black & Chesnut oak — I have not employed them myself, but they are said to be very valuable medicines in Intermittents & are given in the same form and doses as the cinchona —

Also the species of and willow are good as tonics: I attended a considerable number of experiments made with them in the Philadelphia Alms House which proved their efficacy in Intermittents; they are given in decoction in as large a quantity

as the stomach will bear -

The Poplar Bark was used by Dr Rush in Intermittent fevers; we are informed by his papers on this subject that he consi=dered it next to the Cinchona in the trea=tment of these diseases - After this Pub=lication many practitioners employed it, & though the reports respecting it, are somewhat contradictory its efficacy has not been denied - Dr Barton thought it efficacious - the mode of using it is in decoction & substance - like the Bark it is best in substance - These remedies which our country affords though not all possessed of great powers, being easy of access & indigenious should not be un=known to you

The Cortex Angusturæ was introduced about 25 years ago, at first it promised to supercede the Cinchona, but though only 20 years in use it has completely lost the confidence of Physicians; it has however been again restored & much praised in the English Journals. During the last twelve months it has been used in this City & found to be well adapted to cases where there is great irritability of the stomach, &

1

the Cinchona cannot be retained.

I have frequently found it useful in cases of Intermittents associated with Dysentery - the dose is from 20 to 30 grains.

Not many years ago was introduced the Switenia Mahogania or Mahogany bud appears not to possess any very great powers - it is however pretty well adapted to cases similar to the one above mentioned. By consulting medical writers you will find that many substitutes are proposed for the Bark - especially the cinchona Caribbea & Jamaicensis - They are doubtless possessed of some powers but I know nothing of them from my own experience -

The Quassia is a most grateful bitter to the stomach & is perhaps well suited to the weaker Intermittents & those associated with Dysentery - but it is by no means adapted to the confirmed cases of this disease -

Gum Kino among other remedies has been recommended in the treatment of Intermittents. It was first used by Dr John Fothergill of London and his reports on this subject are so

flattering that we might be induced 53
to believe that it would supercede the cinch-
=ona. He has been imitated in the use
of it to a considerable extent in this coun-
=try, but we are compelled to remark that by
itself it is feeble & inefficient, being totally
incompetent to the cure - It has sometimes
proved a powerfull remedy when given in
the following combination -

℞ - Gum Kino ---- ℥ij
Pulv Gentian ℈ss
Pulv Gum Opii gr ij

Mft Pulvis XII one to be given every two
or three hours.

This formula seems to be particularly
adapted to Intermittents accompanied with
certain local affections -

Carbon is the last of the vegetable rem-
=edies I shall mention. Its recommenda-
=tion is only recent but comes to us from
such strong authority that we are forced
to believe it possesses no common powers in
this disease. It has been employed for the
last 12 or 18 months by Dr Caldwell Physician
General in the Mediteranean: his account
of it is to be seen in the 10th volumn of the
Medical and Surgical Journal.

After employing it in a number of cases he, 55
seems inclined to think it equal, if not sup-
=erior to the Peruvian Bark - According to
his statement its general effects are to destroy
the unpleasent taste of the mouth, to allay
sickness & to stop vomiting, to promote di-
=gestion & to invigorate the appetite: it is apt
to produce slight constipation. He was not
particular as to the choice of the wood, being
only careful to select the best sound Spec-
=ies: the number of patients cured by it
within his knowledge was 105. & it has
become so popular a remedy that the inh-
=abitants resorted to it without the advice
of a Physician -

If one half of his statement will stand the
test of future experience it must indeed be
a valuable medicine in this fever -

Sulphur of late has been not a little
employed in Intermittents: about 20 or 30
years ago it was introduced by Dr Granger
who prescribed it in the dose of ℥j in ardent
Spirits, & in this way it is still administered

At one time it was my conviction that
the efficacy of the prescription depended
on the Spirits but within the last 2 or 3
years I have had so much evidence of the

powers of Sulphur that I can no longer doubt them — In this City it is a very popular remedy, & in the suburbs of the town which is inhabited by the Low Irish the cure of Fever and ague rests entirely on it — It may be given either in milk or Spirits, in either way the effect is the same — I think it a very valuable medicine in all diseases that have a tendency to a periodical type —

Sulphate of Copper. This has been highly extolled by Dr Adair of London, and Monroe of Edinburg — The latter informs us of its efficacy in many of the obstinate cases which occur in Holland & the Netherlands — It is praised by all who mention it, but it is best suited to old & protracted cases, especially to the Quartan — The mode in which Monroe used it, & which I have adopted is as follows — ℞ Sulphi cupri —— gr x

Extr Cinchon: —— gr xxxij

Syrup —— 2ʃ.

M ft pile № 16 one to be taken every 3 or 4 hours —

Cuprum Ammoniatum. has also been recommended in some periodical diseases, Epilepsy &c — It would seem also adapted to obstinate Intermittents —

The preperations of the virtual are on the same footing ~

Sulphate of Alumine is known to most of you, & has been long used in Intermittents. By some it is thought to possess great efficacy. - Cullen used it combined with nutmeg but found it still too irritating to the stomach. Whilst Sinds whose experience is ample declares that in this way it is next in virtues to the Bark ~ From my own experience I have not much to say on this subject - I have seldom used it, & never to much advantage, but we are nevertheless informed that it has been proved to possess no common powers in the Remittent & Intermittents of Carolina. Chalmers also used it in Bilious fevers. Its efficacy has been confirmed by Dr Darwin though he says it should be restricted to those cases which are associated with Bowel complaints, especially the watery forms of Dysentery & Diarrhoea -

Sacchrum Saturni, has been added to the catalogue of remedies in this disease, & many have great confidence in its efficacy - At one time it was in great repute with some of the Practitioners of this city especially Dr Barton, who with the exception of Arsenic placed

it at the head of all remedies in the cure of Intermittents, but it appears that the represent-
-sentations on the subject have been too strong. For I have repeatedly used it, but with no ad-
-vantage whatever: & from my own experience I would say that it ought to be placed at the foot of all the remedies I have mentioned.

ARSENIC is nearly allied to the former: by a general estimation it is thought to be en-
-titled to a place next the Bark — That it possesses powers I shall not deny, but they have been greatly overrated, & whoever expects that it will cure Intermittents will be disappo-
-inted very often — either owing to the want of power or the loose manner of pres-
-cribing it. In all weak forms of the disease whether of a Sythus tendency or arising from weakness of constitution or debauch, it is totally insufficient or perhaps absolutely injurious

Indeed this we ought to anticipate from its known effects upon the system —

Bark would seem from its tonic powers to invigorate the system, & to render it more capable of combating with disease — But Arsenic though placed among the tonics has no claims to be associated with them: during its operation it produces languor & debility

both as regards the stomach & whole body and its remote effects, are pale countenance, extreme prostration of strength & Edematous swellings; To there forms therefore it must be totally inadmissable - Even when administered under circumstances the most propitious it generally fails, except in Children, when it is generally successfull -

Arsenic is very prompt in its effects, if therefore it has been used 6 or 8 days without shewing any sensible effect it should be lain aside, for if longer continued it will very generally prove mischievous - We have lately learned from good authority that a combination of Bark & Arsenic will overcome some obstinate cases which will yield to neither of them alone - I think this practice sound, & have adopted it in several cases & have derived the most decisive advantage from it - The Arsenic prepares the system for the Bark which is now capable of making a more powerfull impression upon ~~it than~~ it could before, & the most obstinate cases give way to it - We should subject our Patient some days to the use of Arsenic, & then administer the cinchona the practice as yet has not been largely

irritated, but it may prove highly beneficial --

Spiders Web. Not long ago this very extraordinary remedy was introduced in the cure of Intermittents by Dr Jackson; the Times announced that the Spiders Web & Spiders were long ago spoken of in the cure of Intermittents, but it is only lately that any attention has been particularly directed to this practice. -- Dr Jackson informed me that the cobweb is decidedly the most efficacious remedy that he has ever employed in intermittents & fevers -- He gives it in the dose of 2 gr. rubbed up with a little mucilage so as to form a pill: it produces a most agreeable anodyne effect, causes a glow over the whole body and quiets corporeal irritation as well as mental inquietude,

It is given during the Apyrexia & also through all the stages of the Paroxysm - Dr Jackson also informed me it was highly useful in nervous diseases, being superior to Opium. Whether these encomiums have been lavished with justice I cannot say. Dr Jackson is a distinguished Physician in England & the remedy is worthy your attention - It is a subject well calculated for an Inaugural Essay,

There are the remedies most celebrated in Intermittent fevers - It would be impracticable to furnish such in a course of Lectures the particular cases to which they are adapted; much therefore will depend on your own sagacity & discrimination in the application of them -

In enumerating the remedies proposed for this disease I have omitted to mention one which though of no great importance should not be overlooked - I allude animal Gelatine - Nearly 10 or 15 years have elapsed since this was first introduced by the French Practitioners who strenuously recommended it - Their method of using it was in the form of Glue: whether it really possesses the powers the ascribe I cannot say, but lately they have retracted all the praise they formerly bestowed on it - Recently it has been employed with success in this city, in the form of calves foot jelly - One of our oldest and most experienced practitioners by an exclusive use of this remedy, effected a complete cure on the person of his daughter - which for a month had resisted every other treatment - Whether this is to be a solitary cure

or whether the article really possesses the virtues attached to it must be submitted to the decision of future experience -

To what I have already said of the treatment of Intermittents I shall make a few additional observations -

Sometimes cases will occur that are so very obstinate as to resist all the remedies I have mentioned; and when this is the case it is fair to conclude that the disease is kept up by visceral obstruction, or by a habit so confirmed as to require the most powerfull impressions on the system to remove it. Then we must appeal to mercury; - It is now more than 100 years since this medicine was used in these diseases and ample experience has ascertained it to be most decidedly efficacious. To obtain its full effect we must gradually introduce it into the system, & keep up a gentle Ptyalism for two or three weeks -

As a substitute for mercury Blisters have been recommended, to be applied to the extremeties, care being taken not too hastily to check the discharge -

These act upon the same principle as mercury: they produce upon the parts

to which they are applied a strong impression, which is continued to the stomach & thence over the whole body, producing a solution of the great chain of morbid associations which constitute the disease.

We come now to the second class of remedies - Viz - Those to be used during the apyrexia or near the approach of the paroxysm. When we expect an attack the usual practice is to put the patient to bed, & Dr Trotter advises to administer opium & warm drinks to promote Diaphoresis, other powerful, prompt, & diffusible stimulants have been recommended which answer very well.

The patient should never be allowed to load his stomach with food just before the paroxysm, as it will expedite the accession & produce violent vomiting.

Cases are recorded of the course of the disease having been completely arrested by fasting sometime before the anticipated attack; but any unusual state, or great change in the stomach it is probable might have the same effect.

As a powerful impression on the system is the most prompt mode of effecting a cure, whatever is capable of doing this has

sometimes removed it, as Lead, Gold &c, But to Emetics the most alimentate will often very readily yield: The Tartarized Antimony seems to be the best: The effect of these is not only to evacuate the Primæ viæ but to produce a strong impression on the stomach & whole system, & thus prevent the Paroxysm. A blister applied to the region of the stomach has had the effect of putting off the Paroxysm ...

I have now finished my remarks on intermittents fevers - they are often very intractable & difficult to manage and are not unfrequently the cause of other diseases. Thus their immediate effect are to degenerate into continued fevers, especially Typhus, & to produce Hydrocephalus. -

Intermittents in children are very often the cause of the latter, Hydrocephalus is often the effect of marsh miasmata also

The Remote effects are congestion & schirrous of the great viscera; leading to Jaundice Dropsy &c. - No opinion is more erroneous than that of the beneficial tendency of Intermittents: It is still a favorite dogma of the adherents of the Boerhaavian system that they produce the most salutary effect

upon the system, & it is their opinion that they ought to be allowed to run their course if unaccompanied with dangerous symptoms, that maladies are thus removed which would have resisted the powers of medicine,

Beware of adopting this opinion, it is erroneous both in Theory & Practice, We cannot deny however that intermittents have occasionally cured other diseases: there are a few instances in which it has cured Gout, Rheumatism & Cutaneous diseases, They have also been serviceable in some Spasmodic & nervous diseases, as Chorea, Epilepsy, Asthma, and now & then Mania, especially Melancholia.

In my Pathology I mentioned to you Dr Morgans practice of sending his Phthisical patients where they would be exposed to Marsh Exhalations, & that those who were attacked with Intermittents derived most benefit from the change -

After the cure of Intermittents have been effected we should, as the predisposition is still existing in the system, direct our patients to avoid all exciting causes for some time after; such as colds, Fatigue &c. and if the disease

has been of long continuance the remedies should also be administered especially in cold & moist weather —

Remittent Fever

Is a modification of the former disease — Cullen very properly condemns those who consider them entirely a distinct disease from Intermittents. They both arise from the same cause says Cullen, & are cured by the same remedies, and in the same person the fever will now be Remittent & then Intermittent. This is all true but our mode of practice differs very materially in these two diseases —

By Remittent is to be understood a fever that abates but does not entirely go off before a fresh attack ensues, or in other words it is a fever in which the paroxysms succeed each other so quickly that the patient is never without some febrile symptoms — It is moreover to be observed that remissions occur at very irregular periods & are of uncertain duration, being sometimes longer & sometimes shorter —

It is a frequent form of fever

in warm countries where great heat & moisture rapidly succeed each other. It is also often met with in low marshy countries abounding in wood & water. It is most apt to attack those who undergo great fatigue and who breathe an impure atmosphere.

The Symptoms of this disease are precisely laid down by an author whose account I shall read to you. (vide Thomas' Practice) —

According to this statement it appears that this disease is sometimes inflammatory, sometimes nervous, & sometimes Malignant. But in this country it appears under the form of an inflammatory disease & is treated as such

Treatment of Remittent Fevers

The indication in this disease is to effect an Intermission. Venesection is obviously pointed out by the strong, full pulse, flushed countenance, laborious respiration & general heat. To this Emetics are the most serviceable & of all these Tart. Antim. is most decidedly to be preferred, for it both evacuates the stomach more completely & makes a more strong impression on it than any other Emetic. I make use of this observation

because of late the Ipecac: has been very generally employed instead of the Antimony.

Cathartics are also indicated to evacuate the alimentary canal of irritable Billious matter, & of these the mercurial are by all means to be preferred - You will find this strongly objected to by European writers, but in this country they have always been next in utility to Emetic Tartar - The other cathartics do not sufficiently evacuate the Bowels - After Emetics & cathartics some of the milder Diaphoretics will be of great service, among which are the antimonial preperations. The saline draughts, & the acetate of Ammonia - Under this treatment you will obtain a remission in two or three days - but if the disease is obstinate we must again have recourse to Emetics - A purging may be made by the application of Blisters to the extremeties -

During the fever there are some subordinate circumstances that claim our attention - The heat of the surface is sometimes so great as to require some relief - In this case nothing is so prompt as cold water or vinegar: they not only lessen the

head but quick & comfort the patient. If there is much determination to the head as is often the case, which is denoted by a suffusion of countenance, a wild expression of the eyes & sometimes delirium, simply cutting off the hair in such cases has often proved sufficiently efficacious, but if the symptoms continue we must apply cold water or Ice to the head - Leeches or Cups will be the most powerful remedy -

A common symptom is nausea or vomiting arising either from an accumulation of bile or some other irritating cause in the Stomach - To remove the first of these the means are obvious, (viz) to evacuate the stomach: but for the second we must adopt a different practice - the indication here is to remove the great morbid irritation which is to be done by several means - The best of these is the effervescing draught - Mint Tea is also used, but a most excellent one is a mixture of lime water & milk - a table spoon full of each - to be given until the irritating cause ceases to act - to be taken every 20 or 30 minutes -

Deservedly celebrated is the infusion of Serpent-
aria

Dr. Rush declares that in those cases he has never used any thing so efficacious and I also think it may be relied on. I have also used cloves when the stomach has lost much of its tone - If none of these answer give an opium pill that has been made two or three weeks - This dry pill will stay on the stomach when the Laudanum will be rejected, or even a fresh pill - But if all these fail as a Dernier resort we must apply Diviso-=pisms. Blisters, & fomentations to the Sto-=mach - Injections of Laudanum have been of great service in quieting the stomach.

A remission being obtained we must now hand in the Bark, & accompany it with some aromatic decoction: but when the least symptom of fever exists the Bitters must not be employed. - As an aromatic the Serpentaria is most used, next to this the Eupatorium Perfoliatum.

There is no greater error in medi-=cine than too hastily resorting to Tonics - They will never prove of the smallest ser-=vice until the remission is completely established, nay they will aggravate the disease, if the slightest fever exists -

Let us evacuate until we obtain a complete remission & then forward and Tonics - To this rule there is only one exception, & that is when the disease has a decided tendency to Typhus; but even then our medicine would be rejected & we should be compelled to resort to some other mode of treatment -

I now proceed to treat of -

Continued Fevers -

So called by Nosologicàl writers - This class has been differently arranged, by different authors, but I shall consider them under two General heads, Synocha & Typhus

Synocha

This is the most confirmed Bilious inflammatory fever of our climate & is exceedingly prevalent in every section of our country, particularly in the southern States -

Like the fevers I have already mentioned to you, this arises from Marsh miasmata & various other causes - Indeed the Intermittent, Remittent and Continued are all the same disease but of a variety of Type - They arise from the same causes, occur in the same season

exchange with each other, & are cured by the same remedies. In short the analogy between remittent & continued fever is so close that the history given already of the former will suffice for both

Treatment of Synocha

In entering upon this subject we are met by a question which has been much agitated. Can we by our remedies arrest the progress of the Fever or can we only obtain an abatement of its more violent symptoms? It is contended by Cleghorn, Fordyce, and others that the disease will run its course and that we are not able to abate its symptoms — In support of this they appeal to the history of several diseases, as Small Pox, Measles &c &c — There we must acknowledge will run their course, & you are directed only to subdue the most violent symptoms — But these diseases are by no means pertinent examples, they are peculiar and are governed by peculiar laws: But as regards ordinary fever we have all seen their progress completely interrupted and stopped by our remedies —

Every Practitioner has had it in his power to arrest cases of fever by venesection

vomiting & purging. or by some other powerfull impression made on the system.

This theory is an exceedingly dangerous one and aught to be combatted. It deriveds its origin from the dark ages of our science, & has been perpetuated by a blind & misplaced veneration for ancient authority —

It is highly dangerous in as much as it dictates a feeble practice and allows the disease to progress untill it has got beyond the resources of our art. Notwithstanding it appears to have some foundation, for it was from the critical days in fever that this speculation arose. As you perhaps know the doctrine of critical days holds, that there is something in the nature of fevers that determine them to take on a crisis, & that this crisis happens at certain times rather than at others — Hyppocrates was the author of this doctrine, & it has since been confirmed through all ages by the most able & distinguished men of the medical profession. The critical days of Hyppocrates are the 3d — 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, and 20, & according to some the 21st — and 27-35-42

Every practitioner who has already noticed the progress of Continued Fever,

has certainly had occasion to remark that there is more or less tendency to a remission on certain days, which however are not so distinctly marked as those of Hyp[ochondriacs]. But this may be owing to climate or other causes. - Although the disease seems naturally to have this tendency to remission on certain days, yet experience amply proves that we derive many advantages by the timely application of remedies - -

The explanation of these critical days are as follows -

From the Universality of Tertian or Quartan periods in Intermittents, we cannot doubt their being in the animal economy a tendency to observe such periods. If the critical days above mentioned are consistent with this tendency, as all of them make either Tertian or Quartan Periods -

These periods are not promiscuously mixed, but occupy constantly their different portions in the progress of the disease, so that from the beginning to the eleventh day a Tertian takes place and from the 11th to the 20th a Quartan period is observed - - What determines the periods to be changed about the 11th day we cannot clearly perceive.

As this disposition to a remission really exists in nature we should employ remedies to obtain this ends, And as thus I have often removed continued Bilious inflammatory fevers; the indication is always, we must subdue inordinate action to the natural st=andard, & of all the remedies we possess Bleed=letting is the most powerfull and effect=ual. But in the employment of this rem=edy we must be directed by judgement tempered by discretion - Never prescribe for the name of a disease, for the very same disease may be very different in different persons and in different parts of the country - This circumstance is strikingly illustrated in continued fever - In this City it is very differently treated from that in the Southern States! Here is an highly inflammatory fever, calling in for its tr=eatment a very profuse use of the Lancet; while in Carolina or Georgia, Venesection must be laid aside or very sparingly used Let me however observe, that in all cases wherever they occur, which are accompanied with a strong full pulse, a hot skin, & the symptoms indicative of a high de=gree of inflammation, we may always

resort with much safety to the Lancet.
Evacuations from the Alimentary canal
are highly important in all fevers but
especially in those where there is a great
quantity of Bile - My practice is always
to follow the Lancet with an Emetic, and
the best one is Tart: Emet: & Ipecac: com-
=bined - The Ipecac: gives promptness of
operation to the Emetic, & the Antimony rem-
=ains a considerable time in the stomach,
and thereby completely evacuates it -

℞ Ipecac: ʒj Tart: Emet - grs ij -

As you may perceive I am much attached
to Emetics in all fevers - I have in my own
practice found them decidedly superior to
purges, but to obtain full efficacy from
Emetics it is necessary when the fever is
intractable to administer them twice a day,
There is always a fashion in medicine as in
other respects - About 40 or 50 years it was the
custom to give emetics in all cases of Bilious
fever, but by an artificial improvement Phy-
=sicians resorted to the less effectual practice
of purging - but emetics are again reviving.
By consulting the French writers on the
subject of Bilious Fever we find that
they have been altogether driven from

^ critical excess of the

+ Gravitage

their Plan of Purging to Emetics; they declare that by these only, they are able to overcome Bilious Fever of their country - We are told by other writers of other countries of Europe that Emetics are, now universally, recommended.

They are highly extolled by Jackson, Clarke and other writers that have published for these last 3 or 4 years - In this City they have been long employed, & their efficacy has been amply tested -

Emetics relieve Head-ache and Mania, they lessen the heat of the surface, and by a mild diaphoresis sometimes produce a solution of the disease -

I am acquainted with but few cases in which they are not proper - The exception to their administration are a short, neck and florid countenance or in other words where there is a predisposition to apoplexy and Rupture, also advanced stages of Pregnancy -

Cathartics are next in utility to these; they also act by evacuating the Bile and still more the foul contents of the Alimentary canal - The best cathartics are combinations of mercury - as Calomel & Jalap or Rhubarb,

It is worthy of remark that in the administration of purges we should watch for the remissions of fever, & if practicable to wait so long, give them at that time, as otherwise they are apt to lie on the stomach. Give a purge during the paroxysm & it will be either immediately rejected or lie quiet on the stomach for many hours.

This purge is to be followed by the saline combinations; they are less stimulating and have more action upon the bloodvessels. The mixture which I prescribe is as follows.

℞ Sulph: Sodæ ——— ℥j
Tart: Antim: ——— gr j
Succin: Limon ——— ℥j
Aqua font ——— ℥iij

The dose is a table spoon full every two or three hours. The advantage of this is that it operates gently and brings on a gentle Diaphoresis.

As this fever advances Enemata are often found useful especially in irritable habits where Cathartics cannot be given by the mouth, and they are also used to quicken the operation of purges. Incident to all fevers is constipation of the bowels, & in these cases Cathartics may sometimes be repeated

again and again without effect: here it is that Glysters are highly efficacious —

I am next to consider Diaphoretics these you all know are very important remedies in fevers. But perhaps no class of remedies are more hurtfull in their administration than these, if the Physician is careless in the use of them — the worst consequences may result from them which has been exemplified in so many instances that Physicians are extremely unwilling to use them, & employ them very sparingly. When you resort to them therefore I hope you will bear in mind the directions I detailed to you in my Therapeutics —

They are either Internals or externals and are of various powers suited to various cases; but when a crisis is desired the Antimonials are decidedly the best — Every Practitioner is acquainted with their wonderfull powers — They were first employed by James with great success, & their efficacy was confirmed by Cullen & Fordyce. Much difference of opinion existed with regard to their preparations — The celebrated James Powder was once highly extolled, & it was thought so good that an imitation of it was made

called Pulvis Antimonialis & At present 105
however the Tart: Emet is wholly used & As
a Diaphoretic this is given in the dose of from
1/4 to 1/2 a grain -
A question has been much agitated whether
its efficacy depends upon the nausea it
occasions - By Cullen it is contended that
it is never useful unless it produces nau-
-sea; but I believe from my own experience
this is not a sound theory - The Renal nausea
is not followed by an abatement of the
febrile symptoms, for the administration
of Squills &c. which occasion great nausea
is not productive of any benefit - It is
I think a law of the animal economy, that
if nausea exists to any extent it will be fol-
-lowed by reaction, which necessarily increases
the fever - Whether this be true or not I
have nevertheless acted upon it for some time
past in my practice - I am carefull always
to regulate the dose so as not in the least to
offend the stomach; distinct from this I am
of opinion it will prove mischievous - The
Antimonial preperations act by a specific
virtue, they not only occasion Diaphoresis
and nausea, but by a certain impression
which they make upon the stomach and

whole body. they are emphatically Anti-
= febrile. - Use them in such small doses as
not to occasion the slightest degree of nausea
about the Stomach and the progress of the
fever is interrupted. But not so with Spe-
=cac; and the other remedies that are only
capable of producing nausea -

The Antimonial preperations are useful
I repeat not only by producing nausea but
by a specific impression which they make
on the system which annihilates the chain
of morbid associations upon which the
disease depends.

But cases will occur where from the irri-
=tability of the stomach the antimonial rea-
=mnot be retained: here we must resort to
some of the kindred articles, and of these
the Saline mixture is the best - The fol-
=lowing is the formula.

℞ Succini Lemon or Acetous acid ℥ij
Carbonate Potash — — ℈ss

Saturate - and add Loaf sugar to make
it agreable, then dilute the mixture with
℥ij of water - A Table Spoonful for a
dose every hour or two - - This not only
has great power in subduing arterial ac-
=tion, but it also quiets irritation -

If you wish to ensure its diaphoretic powers add ℔ss: Nitre Dulcis ℥ iii: Antimon:

Besides these there are other diaphoretics as Opium & Specac: but these I have rarely found useful in fevers, being better adapted to the Phlegmasia. They seem to have the effect of oppressing the Stomach.

In the progress of the treatment of continued fevers I have arrived to the consideration of Diaphoretics — As I told you when these are properly employed they are a most important class of medicine and are productive of very beneficial effects. They determine the blood from the viscera towards the surface and thereby prevent or remove congestion — they elevate constructions of the extreme vessels & they diminish the quantity of circulating fluids — Of all the modes of treating fever the sweating plan is the most popular remedy among the vulgar — In every circumstance it is thought the best remedy, nor is this opinion confined to the lower class of mankind, all ranks have adopted the same prejudices on the subject —

Diaphoretics are universally employed but it must be obvious to you that remedies possessing so much power as these, cannot be

indiscriminately prescribed — Theory had its influence in carrying the practice of sweating to an immoderate extent, fever being supposed to arise from a morbid action in the system; & sweating an effort of nature to discharge it — Let me impress it upon you never to resort to these remedies untill the system is prepared for their reception by direct depletion; after this you will find them of signal advantage: but even here you must select the milder diaphoretics as the Antimonial preperations &c — It is univers-sally laid down as a principle by practi-tioners never to excite diaphoresis in inflam-matory fevers by great force, but to induce it by persuasive measures —

There is a class of Diaphoretics denom-inated Refrigerants, which by many are dec-idedly preferred to all others in inflammatory fevers — There are almost all the Neutral Salts, but the Nitre is by far the best, & is most employed. How these Refrigerent medicines act we have not ascertained — By some of the late writers the explanation has been attempted to be made on Chemical principles; such however plausible the hy-pothesis may appear yet it does not by any

means afford a satisfactory solution of the Problem. However they reduce arterial action and produce a moisture upon the surface & therefore are well adapted to inflammatory fevers.

I have said the Nitre is most used, and it may be given alone, but it is usual to unite it with other articles — Combined with Calomel & Tart: Emet:, it forms the celebrated antimonial powder of Dr Rush —

℞ Nitrate Potash ——— ℥j
Hydr: Sulp: merc: ——— gr xvj
Tart: Emet: ——— gr j

Misce - Pulv 8, one to be taken every two hours. This rarely excites Diaphoresis, but it reduces arterial action. It is therefore useful

Sometimes it purges, and when this is not desired the Calomel may be either reduced in quantity or excluded altogether —

It even now and then happens that 8 of a gr of Tart: Emet: excites nausea, & as no such effect is wanted as I have explained to you the Tart: Emet: must be reduced or excluded and we are to content ourselves with Nitre alone,

Co-operating to the same ends (viz: reducing arterial action), is the application of cold water to the surface — In the next Lecture

I shall treat of this at some length, and content myself at present by mentioning that it proves an important remedy - There are three modes of administering it - 1st By bathing it over the body - 2nd By Immersion - 3d By applying it to the whole body with wet sponges.

The last is the best and least hazardous mode Cold water is useful in these modes only when there is great action of the pulse, and great heat of the body, Applied in such cases it is very beneficial, It subdues the activity of the blood vessels, causing diaphoresis, and quiets viridability and restlessness of the patient.

But if it is postponed until the system is ly and remedies, or by disease, or when there is a feeble pulse, & also the symptoms of debility present, it is not only useless but absolutely perilous: the system is now so low that it is incapable of re-action and the cold water must of necessity increase the exhaustion. Let it never be forgotten by you that this remedy must never be employed except where the febrile symptoms exist in a high degree - At this period of the disease, the patient is often much distressed by thirst, and by dryness of the fauces; here a question arises whether he should be allowed to drink or not?

one set of ancient Physicians wholly excluded from their practice every thing like drink - In this they have been imitated by the moderns in several parts of Europe especially Spain & Portugal - With another set of ancients Physicians it was the practice to deluge the stomach with water - The truth here lies in the medium. - The pain of thirst must certainly aggravate the disease, and it should be relieved by all means. But Judgment must regulate us for if we allow our patient to drink as much as he wants the stomach will be filled & retching and vomiting will come on & increase the febrile symptoms, we must therefore allow but a small quantity at a time, as a table spoon full or two & the drink should be extremely mild and not the least stimulating. - Lemonade Apple-water, Toast and water &c -

These drinks at this period of the disease will also constitute the proper nourishment of the patient. Every part of our treatment should correspond, we must not pull with one hand against the other, our object is to reduce action let us therefore either give no food at all or let it be of the mildest nature. The above will be amply sufficient to support

the patients strength - After these remedies already mentioned many have much confidence in Mercury urged to a moderate Salivation - There is no doubt that when patients have been subjected to the use of mercury the progress of the fever has been arrested; but such is the rapidity of the disease that it terminates generally before the mercury has began to make its impression

It is also difficult to produce a salivation during an active pulse - It should not precede the other depleting remedies. Before the Mercury can operate arterial action must be reduced, and when this is effected the patient is so much relieved that it is unnecessary -

Nevertheless there are cases of Bilious fever wherein it is necessary to appeal to mercury: when they resist all other treatment and remain for several weeks Stationary It is said to infer the existence of visceral Obstruction, and these are only to be cured by touching the mouth with Mercury; nor do we meet with difficulty or uncertainty here, for in a day or two after the administration of the medicine we shall generally find the mouth a little affected -

Much has been said on the subject of Blisters in this disease, at present even the question as to their utility is much doubted and far from being settled. By several modern Physicians of great celebrity it is contended that they are highly mischievous: of these the most conspicuous is George Fordyce who is universally allowed to be the highest authority. On the subject of fever he says that they are not seen to have any tendency to interrupt the progress of the Fever, but on the contrary really aggravate it by their stimulating nature. The difference of opinion among physicians on this subject arises from the injudicious manner of using the remedy, by which they are not timed to the condition or stages of the fever. Applied at different periods of the disease their effects will materially differ: when browned they are applied judiciously they are among the most certain and efficacious of our remedies —

Many Practitioners are in favour of their use, but remember never to employ them until you have premised Venesection, Emetics & purges — Then it is you will find Blisters of service. they quiet the pulse and equalize excitement and most frequently

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interrupt the irregular action of disease and establish the regular order of health — But by hastily resorting to them you will not fail to aggravate the febrile symptoms. As Solomon the wisest of mortals said, there is a time for all things, and it is most strikingly illustrated in the administration of this remedy —

It is necessary for me to say a few words on the management of patients during convalescence — After an attack of fever there is generally left behind an accumulation of excitement — when this is the case the patient should either be removed into another room, or every thing removed from the room in which he has been confined during his illness, such as Pill boxes, vials &c — and in particular his clothes should be changed —

All these by being constantly before him keep up an association of ideas relative to the scenes past, & have a great tendency to prolong the convalescence — You will often find patients very solicitous about their diet and exercise — You must be very cautious of allowing them too soon to recur to their former habits as respects diet you may suffer them to take Sago, Barley, toast & water, Panada

jruel &c, not allowing them to take animal food too early or you will be sure to prolong his restoration to health if not bring on a relapse -

As to his exercise you may after a short time in pleasent weather suffer him to ride a little distance in a carriage, enjoining upon him and his attendants not to prolong the journey untile it becomes fatigueing nor his stay till after nights.

From various causes this disease during convalescence is apt to degenerate into a Chronic form termed

Febricula or Inward Fever

Its symptoms are a small chorded pulse, hot skin, redness of the face, pain in the head and side, great thirst, scanty high coloured urine, likewise tension of the abdomen and Edematous swellings of the limbs - sometimes costiveness or Diarrhea comes on - In the first of these we must never resort to the more powerfull purgatives for they will always leave the bowels in a still more constipated state & most generally an aggravation of all the symptoms - Rhubarb is here the best remedy, it purges gently and leaves the bowels in a healthy and natural state.

In cases of Diarrhœa the Chalk Julap will generally be found sufficient — It frequently assumes a Remittent or Intermittent type, and is sometimes accompanied by congestion of some of the viscera particularly the Liver and Spleen —

To cure this disease (from the violence of the pain & febrile action) we are sometimes obliged to have recourse to the Lancet —

A gentle Salivation, or what I have substituted frequently, Nitric Acid in the dose of a drachm a day, persisted in for eight or ten days will be found highly useful

Blisters are likewise here very useful applied to the side, or if you wish to invite the disease off by a sort of drain, to the ankles & wrists —

The Bark and other Tonics are never to be used until we have entirely subdued the febrile symptoms —

Typhus Fever

The name of this disease is derived from the Greek word "Τυφος" which signifies Stupor, an affection which is generally an attendant on this disease).

By Nosologicals writers it is divided into two kinds - Mitior and Gravior but as the one is only an aggravated form of the other I shall make no distinction between them. As Typhus is so well described in Books I shall not upon this occasion occupy your time or attention with any history of it. It is not a usual form of fever in this country, being almost exclusively confined to Military Hospitals & Jails of the Eastern Countries, and arises from poverty, nasty cleanliness; which happily is not an extensive source of disease in the United States A few cases however have occurred in this city, but so few that my experience has been very much limited -

What I shall give you on this subject will be principally from my own observation in European Hospitals -

There exists much diversity of opinion as to the cause of this disease - by some it

is said to arise from contagion, & under certain circumstances there is no doubt it does, as in crowded and filthy places which are seldom or never ventilated - Under such circumstances the experiments of Haygarth shew it to be an extremely contagious disease, not being excelled by the small pox, which we all allow to be the most contagious of diseases - But admitting the statements of Haygarth in its fullest extent it does not prove that Typhus is contagious under all circumstances, for it is never the case where free ventilation exists - You may remember that I told you in one of my Lectures on Pathology that fevers were seldom or never contagious, even in Public institutions, or even in Tropical climates, during the Summer months - The reason of this is obvious - in warm weather the doors and windows of all the apartments are thrown open, and the air freely admitted, the contagion if it does exist is not allowed to be concentrated sufficiently to produce disease -

Typhus seems to arise from several causes, a very common one is Marsh miasmata, and it has often arisen from fasting, confined

This disease attributed sometimes to eating mouldy grain – ergotted rye &c. –

disease usually attends the patient in summer when the doors and windows are open and the air passing through, but in winter the doors and windows shut. It never happens in tropical climate – & ships arriving with this disease the moment they reached the high latitudes is immediately diseased

evacuations, solitude, anxiety, intense study, or any thing occasioning great depression of mind or body.

Treatment of Typhus Fever.

Deceived by some appearances in the first stage of this fever, it was once the universal practice at the commencement of the disease to bleed. This was the practice of the ancients but by no means conformic to them. Consulting the most celebrated writers from Sydenham to Hufham we find that the whole current of Testimony was in favour of bleeding. But it is hardly necessary to mention to you, that a more enlarged & rectified experience has ascertained that although Venesection seems to be imperiously demanded yet it is highly pernicious. No one would now think of using the Lancet where the disease assumes its ordinary appearance.

As the practice is new, we begin with Emetics, & there is no choice as to the kind Ipecac: or Tart: Antim: answer equally well. When timely administered they have in many instances entirely arrested the progress of the disease.

Whatever be its cause it is created in the Stomach and by an evacuation or change of

action in this organ, the fever is frequ. 135
=ently subdued: but where Emetics do not
accomplish as much as this, they always
allay the violence of the disease & prepare the
system for more powerfull articles -
At one time it was a common practice to
follow the Emetic with Antimonial prep.
=erations so as to induce nausea - This is
laid down by Cullen and followed by all the
disciples of the Edinburg school, But what-
=ever this practice was it
has at present given way to another - Of
late it has been a fashionable plan after Em=
=etics to resort to Cathartics - To Dr Hamilton
we are indebted for this, if it be an improv=
=ement - After being frequently disappointed
by Emetics he employed purgatives and the
result was so satisfactory that he abandoned
Emetics altogether - And in this he has been
much imitated by English practitioners - But
he observes, to render cathartics effectual
they must be long continued & of the most
active kind - The one he prefers is Calomel
either alone or combined with Jalap or Rhubarb
which he says must be repeated until all
the offensive matter of the Alimentary ca=
=nal is completely evacuated —

Of the utility of purging there is no doubt the testimony of the British Physicians is in its favour, and I have seen it employed with much decided advantage -

There is always in this fever an accumulation of offensive matter in the bowels, particularly in the lower part of them; this is known by the viscid tongue, the foul state of the fæces, and by the dark alvine evacuations. and until the nature of these evacuations are changed we must continue to purge in and Cathartics -

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Debility which might be anticipated from this practice, does not take place, on the contrary the patient is invigorated in proportion as this foul matter is removed from the intestines: for upon this it is that the diseases depends -

As co-operating with these, cold applications have been much used. This mercurial practice was followed by Celsus and many writers of his age; but amidst the fluctuation of opinion and changes of practice this use in Typhus was for a time overlooked -

About a Century ago it was revived and the writer who at that time gives an account of it, was so well pleased with its efficacy

that the denomination of the Febrifugia Magna — About 20 or 30 years ago the direct application of cold water was made by Currie of the West Indies, who published on the subject. His practice has not been fully confirmed though since the publication of his book it has been considerably followed As regards the United States I think this mode has been very little used.

In this city all plunge the body & apply cold to the head as in Phrenetis. But this is not owing so much to a want of confidence in the remedy as to our attachment to Revulsion — As regards our autumnal fevers in my opinion there is nothing so good as the effusion of cold water — It must be obvious to you that it is only in the first stage of Typhus & where there is great heat that this practice is suitable — Indeed it has been laid down by Cullen that it is applicable only when the exacerbation is at its highest pitch, where there is great thirst flushed countenance, restlessness and anxiety But if we are inclined to try it in the advanced stage, which is sometimes done, he recommends Opium, Brandy and other diffusible stimuli before the application of

colds, to induce a great action on the system - It must never be used where there is chilliness, paleness or perspiration -

As to the Modus Operandi of this remedy Dr Jackson entertains different views from the generality of practitioners - He does not think that cold water acts merely by abstracting heat from the body, but says that a tonic impression is produced by this remedy. but in order to do this susceptibility ought to be previously awakened by the warm bath, friction & diffusible stimuli - This susceptibility being aroused, then totally disregarding the fever we are boldly to apply cold remedy" -

As a Tonic then the cold water is to be applied at any time of the disease - Whether this view of the subject be correct I shall not say, but the management here would require so much skill and nicety that I cannot recommends it to you - The theory is very plausible and the practice might be very successfull but we should not adopt it untill it comes to us recommended by a greater weight of authority —

The modes of applying cold water are several - By dashing it upon the body at

the temperature of 40 or 50° of Fahrenheit-
ly shower bath. And by Sponges - Curries
practice has been large and he prefers the first
mode repeated three or four times a day -
Extraordinary as it may appear I witnessed
the most remarkable advantage from this
mode of applying it in the city of Edinburg.
During my residence there 1200 men were
brought from on board a ships to the Hospi-
=tal, all of whom were affected with the Typhus
Dr Gregory directed buckets of cold water to
be thrown on them, and in some instances
the effect was truly astonishing - The hot
skin and pain in the head instantaneously
vanished, as if the patient had been touched
by a magical wand. But in others where
there was but a partial reaction or none
at all the consequences were in general fatal.
The effects of the shower bath were the same.
From the whole which I witnessed I con-
=cluded that all the remedies were in gen-
=eral good - Yet it produced such fatal eff-
=ects upon some that upon the whole it should
be avoided as eminently perilous
As a safer mode I recommend Spon-
=ging - and here the reaction should be
of the lowest kind, & the temperature

about 30 or 40° - It removes the heat quets restlessness, and all the effects that result from cold water may be had from this mode of applying it - by Currie none of the doubts which I have expressed respecting the effusion of cold water exists but it is my duty to tell the result of my own observations which were very extensive at Edinburg -

When the progress of the disease is not arrested by the remedies already mentioned, it is now the universal practice to resort to Diaphoretics - At one time indeed no remedy was so confidently relied on in this disease as an early and powerfull sweating - During the reign of the humeral Pathology a system of notions prevailed which originated in obscurity of the Eclipse of medical science. They held that all contagious diseases, & typhus among the rest, depended upon a morbific matter floating in the system, and that they were to be cured by the expulsion of it - Conducting upon this hypothesis, sweating was employed in the earliest stages of the disease, & vigorously prosecuted

This is one of the many instances in

medical science when a false theory has dictated a pernicious practice -

Nevertheless there is a point in this disease where sweating is attended with advantage This point is in that condition of the body following the use of other depleting remedies as Emetics. Purges & also the application of cold, But there is nothing peculiar in the use of Diaphoretics in this case: they act upon the general principles which I have already drawn in my Therapeutics, & all we have to do is to attend to the condition of the system. Prescribing the mild or the stimulating diaphoretics according to circumstances - It is usual in this stage of Typhus to prefer the milder ones, and the Saline mixture which I have mentioned answers exceedingly well - It would seem that the antimonials were peculiarly suited to this case, but they are condemned by so many physicians of great intelligence, that we are forced to doubt of their utility - Why they should not be beneficial in Typhus as well as in other fevers is impossible for me to say - Though in theory there may be no obvious reason why certain medicine should be preferred

to others, yet when the distinction is settled by a great weight of authority it is in general our duty to abide by the decision - By consulting all the modern writers you will find it laid down that the antimonial diaphoretics are hurtful. They increase the prostration that already exists and they seem not to create any tendency towards a critical solution -

My experience on this subject is so very limited that I can do no more than offer you my reasonings - You must therefore read & read, and then judge for yourselves

Upon the whole whilst we are exhibiting our diaphoretics internally we must promote their operation by some of the external modes of exciting sweat -

At this stage of the disease if it is not arrested by all the above remedies, there takes place an abatement of excitement with considerable debility, and here we are to change our practice -

Under these circumstances there is nothing so valuable as the Aqui alkali

It must be given in small doses to keep up excitement & support the strength of the system - There are several modes

of exhibiting it; but the most eligible one is in the form of the Volatile Julap - which is made as follows -

℞ Carb: Ammon: ——— ℥j
Gum Arab ——— ℥ij
Sach: Alb: ——— ℥j
Aqua Font: ——— ℥vj

Half an ounce of this mixture may be taken at a time - we may accompany this with wine whey to promote its diaphoretic powers -

There seems to be an affinity between some medicine by which their efficacy is greatly increased when in combination - This is most strikingly illustrated in Bobi Alkali & wine whey - - This latter is prepared by taking 2 Gills of milk and 1 Gill of wine - boil the milk & then add the wine - when cool take care to separate the curds from the whey most completely as it would prove difficult of digestion - sweeten to make it agreable - If it should be too strong we may dilute it by adding warm water -

As the effect of Bobi Alkali are extremely evanescent it is proper to give it in small doses repeated every hour or half hour

Under the circumstances that we resort to Bob: Alkali, Camphor is worthy of attention, and is deservedly of high reputation, being by many preferred to the former. I shall not institute a comparison between these two articles, but if I should make any distinction it would be in favour of the Carb: Ammon: - In protracted cases the remedies should be alternated so that when the system has become habituated to the impression of one the other may be given - In this way you all know the most unequivocal advantages are obtained in the practice of medicine - There are many ways of exhibiting Camphor - It is often given in bolus, but in this way it is difficult to take and produces nausea - The best mode is the Camphorated Julap - ℞ Gum Camphor — ʒj
" Myrrh — ʒfs
Sacch: alb: — ʒij
Aqua font: — ʒvj

The neatest way of preparing the Camphor is a milk solution of it -

Precisely at this juncture I have known Blisters to be of the most signal advantage They are condemned by many of the most

respectable authorities as Fordyce — Pringle &c, but we are summoned sanctioned in the use of them by a large mass of concurring authority — They are highly applauded by Cullen & Gilchrist more by Lind, who is so conversant in fever: besides we have a large number of respectable authority — indeed it would seem that if there is any point made out in physic it is the efficacy of Blisters in this case — By some it is contended that sinapisms are quite sufficient to sustain the excitement of the system — but this is wrong: the use of Blisters is objected too in a debilitated constitution, as increasing the prostration of the system by the evacuation which they produce — In my practice I have never known them productive of any such effect and whatever difficulty arises upon the point all allow that Blisters are highly efficacious in relieving delirium. Applied to the head in the delirium of Typhus, they are decidedly the best remedies that we are acquainted with — To obtain their full effect they should be large enough to cover the whole head and should remain upon it 24 hours

But some condemn them even in this case: Dr Darwin tells us in his Zoonomia

that instead of being serviceable he has 157
very generally found them Inoperative of injury
I fear that Thomas who is in all your hands
is likewise of this opinion - But there are
insulated authorities & you must not listen
to them - Excepting two all writers concur
in the advantage of Blisters in Delirium.
As regards this City I know of none who
are of a contrary opinion whatever be their
theories on the subject -

The next I shall consider is Opium - There
is not a point in medicine more controverted
than the one respecting the use of Opium in
this disease - It is well known to you that
Brown placed it at the head of his Stimulants
and thought it the best remedy in all low
diseases: this view of its qualities was acted
upon by all his disciples, whose examples had
a wide influenced upon the practice of Physicians
It was at one time the prevailing fashion
to treat Typhus with Opium & Wine - This
was the general practice until Sir George
Fordyce promulgated his doubts as to its
propriety -

He says that the result of his experience
is, that however the remedy is employed
whether as to the dose or stage of the disease

it is not only useless, but in a majority of cases proves mischievous —

The influence of this great name has tended to impair the reputation of Opium in Typhus But I think when judiciously employed it is eminently ~~calculated~~ to meet some of the indications — In using it we must always remember that its effects may be greatly modified by the dose in which it is given. It may be so managed as to produce diametrically opposite effects — In very large doses the system sinks under it at once & no excitement is developed: but in small doses repeated at intervals we obtain from it all the effects of an unequivocal Stimulant

And if I mistake not I mentioned to you on another occasion that in Turkey & in other countries where religion forbids the use of wine, it is customary to employ Opium with the same view that we do Stimulating Liquors — It follows from what I have said that Opium may be given in small doses repeated at short intervals in the Last stages of Typhus Fever —

It is usual to give about 1 gr every 2 hours or "pro re nata" But it is alledged with a view to excitement, Wine is a much better remedy.

As a general rule I admit that wine is preferable because it is grateful to the stom-ach and in most cases is sufficiently pow-erfull. It possesses the advantage of being nutritious and more permanent in its ef-fect than opium - There is a choice in the kind of wine that we should employ - Madeira or Sherry if they can be procured good, should always be preferred - Of late Claret & Port and the milder French wines have been used: though they may be more grateful to some, they are in general less serviceable, and are not so nou-rishing as the former; being much less stim-ulating we are obliged to load the stomach with them, & a rejection of the whole is some-times the consequence - It is important to bear in mind that at the advanced stage of the disease it is characterized by a want of susceptibility; and since in the use of stimulants much larger quantities than or-dinary are required, the quantity of wine may be as much as a quart in 24 hours - in some cases 2 or 3 bottles have been taken in a days.

Although I allow Wine to be highly ef-ficacious as a remedy, yet there are many cases in which opium has been found superior -

In Typhus there are certain Symptoms and Conditions of the system in which Opium is indispensible - The first symptom which I shall mention is Delirium - This may arise from opposite states of the Brain - If it occur at the commencement of the disease we may con=clude that it is from an inflammation of this organ - But if it take place at a more advanced stage, where there is evident symptoms of debility, we may infer that this is the cause, and here it is that Opium stands unriv=alled - With Delirium are often associated restlessness, mental anxiety & morbid vigilance and here again Opium is unparagoned -

At a still more advanced period, or at the close of the disease, a diarrhœa sometimes oc=curs which increases greatly the debility that already exists, and opium is not to be dispensed with here - It may be given by itself in suf=ficient quantities to restrain the diarrhœa or in form of the Chalk Julap which is pre=ferable -

These are some of the remedies suited for the second stage of Typhus Fever - This stage for the most part is treated with diffusible Stim=ulants for the purpose of keeping up the excitement of the system - As a remedy

in this stage the Peruvian Bark has been much employed, but at present it has lost much of its reputation - The evidence of practitioners on this subject are extremely contradictory; whilst by some, great confidence is placed in it, by others it has been condemned as absolutely useless - This difference of opinion proceeds from the different circumstances of the disease in which it has been prescribed - From my own experience I believe there are cases in which the cinchona may be used with the most unequivocal advantages - It would seem it is applicable neither in early nor in very advanced stages of Typhus - But if the vigilant practitioner will cautiously watch the progress of the disease he will discover about the middle of the course that there is more or less tendency to a crisis as has before been observed which may be the remote cause of the fever - In the United States where Typhus has been known to arise from Marsh miasmata it has clearly been noticed - At this critical period it is that we are to resort to the Bark - as yet I have hardly ever seen a case in which the medicine could be taken in substance, owing to the irritability of the stomach which is connected with the disease; we must therefore

exhibit it in some of the more agreeable forms that have already been mentioned.
Where it will not agree with the stomach in any shape whatever, we must substitute in its place the Bitter or Aromatic Tonics, and of all these the Serpentaria is the best. They are all grateful & stimulating and on every account well suited to this disease.

Carbonic Acid - This in the form of Yeast was at one time much confided in, & practitioners were led to the use of it from viewing Typhus as a disease depending upon putridity which might be corrected by the antiseptick power of the medicine: But now we know that putrifaction never takes place in the living body - Thus foetechia, eruptions &c which have been look'd upon as symptoms of putrifaction, are found associated with a state calculated to resist it. The experiments of Monroe in dissection prove that those subjects who have this appearance remain much longer without putrifying than any others I say nothing of the many experiments that have been made to prove that putrifaction cannot occur in the body while alive -

But as incorrect as the theory was which led to the use of Carbonic Acid, the practice

appears to be a good one - This Acid is certainly a gratefull medecine, relieving nausea & imparting tone to the whole system It may be exhibited in a more agreable form than that of yeast - in Seltzer water - And the effervescing draught has often been given with advantage -

But in the Low states of Typhus there is no better way of giving it than in Malt liquors as Porter & ale - they often produce very important effects in this disease - I know of nothing more gratefull to the Stomach than London Porter - it is not only stimulating but Tonic also, producing on the system permanent impressions - On this account it is more beneficial than wine or ardent Spirits in many cases of Typhus where the effects are of an evanescent character. Should you be inclined to give the carbonic acid in form of yeast, the dose is a table Spoonfull every two hours.

Entertaining similar views of the powers of the mineral acids in preventing putrefaction, Physicians introduced them in Low fevers about half a Century ago but to Wm. Fordyce we owe their establishment as a medicine in this disease.

He first used them in Cynanche Malig-
=igna, accompanied with a low debilitated
condition of the system, & was so much pl-
=eased with their effects that he was induced
to extend their use to all low diseases —
His practice is to employ the mineral acids
after evacuations by Emetics & Purges —
The reports respecting these remedies are in
favour of their efficacy. Distinct from the
above authorities we have that of a great
mass of London Practitioners, But as much
as they are employed in England they are
still more so on the Continent of Europe,
and during the war in Germany they were
most successfully used in the Typhus that
so frequently raged among the soldiers.
Dr Buysch Professor in the University of
Utrig in France was so successfull in them
that his sovereign rewarded him with a
pension of 50.000 crowns — —
Nevertheless it is my opinion that the
virtues of these acids have been greatly
overrated. During my residence in Europe
I had ample opportunity of witnessing
their effects: It is true they were always
grateful & sometimes highly beneficial
but I am certain when compared with

Some other remedies their powers will appear feeble, and I have seen cases treated with them in which other remedies would have proved more successfull —

The accounts we have of them do not carry the features of truth, they are too heavily laden with the exagerations of impostures and empyrics — The only indication which they are calculated to meet is to allay thirst and relieve the dryness of the mouth and fauces — They may however by their tonic powers keep up the excitement in some cases to a certain extent, though under no circumstances should they be trusted to the exclusion of other remedies that have been mentioned —

Of these acids, the muriatic has generally been preferred to the others — It is given in the dose of 12 or 15 drops in an infusion of Columbo or Bark every 2 hours and gradually increased —

I have now mentioned to you the most powerfull & approved remedies in the first and second stages of Typhus Fever; But it often happens from improper managements or from the uncommon violence of the disease, that the

System begins to sink with great rapidity and death appears inevitable we must then adopt a new plan, now under any circumstances ever despair it is our duty to renew our exertions, & to invoke all the resources of our art - Such cases as these are the best calculated to stimulate the physician to the most unremitting perseverence, for he knows that sometimes when there is no hope whatever, by a judicious application of remedies the face of things is suddenly changed -

At this juncture the treatment consists partly in the augmentation of the doses of all or some of the preceding remedies: the Vol: Alkali especially must be given in much larger doses, and ardent spirits must be copiously drank - The Carb: Ammon: must be given in the dose of 10 grs: every half hour, and wine should be taken in as great quantities as the stomach will bear -

Of late it has been the fashion to employ the Cayenna pepper - It is only a few years since it was first introduced - The practitioners of the West Indies first used it in Cynanche Malignii, and were so much pleased with it in this disease that they

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extended it to Typhus, in which it has very generally been employed - If we credit their accounts respecting it, it must be truly an important article. It is given in the dose of 4 or 5 grs every two or 3 hours

I know not whether much benefit is to be derived from Blisters at this period of the disease - they rarely draw & when they do they sometimes occasion mortification - Three or four Table spoon fulls of Brandy with Cayenne pepper rubbed over the whole surface of the body produces a glow and is productive of much excitement - I have often found by the use of these that the Pulse which was scarcely perceptible was distinctly felt in a few minutes - At this time a decoction of canthardes & Spirits of Turpentine is very important ℞ Bail ℥j of Pulv Canthardes in 4 or 5 ℥ of Spirits of Turpentine - used as a friction - this application very seldom produces vesication —

At this period the Anti-spasmodics have been used such as Musk, Castor Gum Fetida &c - - The first of these is the most powerfull - It is given either in boles or Julep - the latter is preferable - In all Dispensatories you will meet with formulas

of this article, but to you I would recco-
=mmence the following -

℞ Moschus —
Gum Arab } aa — ℥ij
Sacch Alb: —— ℥j
Aqua Font: —— ℥vj

Of this the dose is a table spoon full every
hour -

Of the Castor I know but little - - The
Asafœtida I have sometimes used with ad-
=vantage - There are several modes of admin-
=istering this, viz - In Pills, Tincture, & watery
solution, the last of which is the best.

℞ Gum Fœtidæ — ℥ij
Hot water —— ℥vj

Dose a table spoon full —

The immediate effect of this medicine is
to quiet nervous irritation and render the
constitution of the patient more comfortable,
as a general rule they are not as I know
of preferable to Opium, but there may be
cases to which they are particularly adapted.

In this low state of the disease there is
often such a loss of susceptibility of the
stomach from its being habituated to med-
=icine, that the most powerful article will
not produce the slightest impression,

In this case we must seek out some other part, or some susceptible surface upon which we may apply our remedies, and none appears so well adapted as the rectum.

It has been said with truth that the Intestines are the Ultimum moriens. It is undoubtedly true that when the stomach is dead to all impressions, a powerfull one may be made upon the rectum. All our remedies may be applied to this part of the system & in it may be administered with advantage by the rectum, and opium, especially when the stomach has lost its susceptibility to impressions produces the best effects in the form of Enema.

At this advanced stage of the disease Mercury has been employed by some. I have already told you that it was used at the commencement of the disease to evacuate the alimentary canal of the dark acrid offensive matter upon which the prostration of the body depended. It is here likewise advised if there is no febrile action, although there is coma & Low delirium, the tongue & fauces loaded with offensive matter & every appearance of approaching dissolution. Yet even at this period mercury is resorted to with

advantage - It is to be given in minute doses every 2 or 3 hours & the mercurial ointment is to be plentifully rubbed upon the thighs. The immediate advantages of this medicine is to relieve the bowels of an accumulation of feculent matter. But this is not the only ~~virtue~~ with which it is provided, it acts here by creating a mercurial fever which changes the face of things & often produces action approximating to that of health -

Whilst we are administering mercury we must not omit and other remedies: the urine, opium, Bol: Alkali &c, must be continued and perhaps calomel combined with these remedies is more beneficial than when given alone -

The mercurial treatment of Syphilis is not altogether a new one - It was introduced about 8 or 10 years ago & the evidence we have in its favour is such as to justify us in having recourse to it in these desperate cases - I have witnessed the most unequivocal advantages from its use -

I have now detailed to you the treatment of Syphilis fever. But little will this avail if in the treatment of this disease the practitioner is not influenced by other considerations,

In this fever ventilation of the apartment of the patient is of the highest importance and is productive of the best effects - It has been observed in the West Indies that merely removing the patient under Typhus from his own to another room, has sometimes had the effect of changing this disease into a simple remittent - In some cases this is not practicable & then we have recourse to other means, These are cleanliness of the bed-clothes & of the body linnen, which should be at least daily changed - The excrements should be removed as soon as they are evacuated, the floor should be kept clean and sprinkled every hour or two with vinegar & water, or what is better ardent spirits - Company must be entirely excluded, this is important in all fevers, but more particularly in the one now under consideration - Company operates mischievously by vitiating the air & distracting the mind of the patient, producing delirium to which he is already disposed —

This is the management of Typhus fever but in this disease the symptoms are so variable that it is impossible to lay down directions with precision —

In warm climates Typhus generally terminates in about 10 or 12 days, but in mild climates it is protracted to 3. 5 or 6 weeks — During a Typhus of this long standing we are called upon to prosecute our treatment without intermission, You must carefully watch the varying state of the system and apply your remedies accordingly — It is impossible to tell you precisely how to manage this disease in a Lecture, as it would be to give directions to a mariner about to embark, how to manage his vessel on the ocean where it will be blown about by every changing wind — In both cases all that can be done is to lay down some general instructions, afterwards much must depend upon the judgment and discrimination of the person to whom they are intrusted —

Winter Epidemic
of
Typhus of the United States.

As I have already informed you, the Typhus Petitior and Gravior as described by authors is by no means an ordinary disease in this country. They depend upon causes which in our Hospitals seldom exist to any extent. But in place of this a wide spreading pestilence of the same general character has desolated some of the fairest parts of our country.

In its history I shall only mention that in the year 1806 the attention of Practitioners was arrested in the state of New Hampshire by one sporadic case of a distinct malady which they found extremely difficult of management after lingering for some time in that part of the country it began to spread, & in a few years became prevalent in all the New-England states - Then it extended itself to New-York & Canada and afterward visiting this state passing on to Ohio, Kentucky and the North west part of Virginia, since when it has spread over all that State

In this city it first occurred at the close of the winter of 1813. We were not warn'd of its approach by any of the premonitory signs of Epidemics. There was nothing unusual in the season nor much sickness in the City. We heard of the presence of a mortal fever on the opposite shore (New Jersey) but we were in the perfect enjoyment of health, and unaw'd by the storm that was about to burst over our heads.

The season being far advanced when it visited us, it did not continue long enough to occasion much mortality; but the succeeding winter its victims were much more numerous.

It is not expected that I am able to exhibit to you a complete view of this disease, which must be modified by all those causes which we know to exercise a material influence over all Epidemics. The information I shall give you on this subject is derived from my own observation, & from communications on which I can implicitly rely — All accounts agree that it is a disease of assuming every variety of forms & requiring a diversity of treatment.

It commences with a sudden prostration of strength, connected with alternate rigors & heats. The skin soon becomes dry & flad

or pimples as if it had been exposed to cold. Sometimes the face is livid, and sometimes bronzed. The ala of the nose is contracted, the forehead smooth & polished, the eyes wild & glassy & the whole countenance expressive of great anxiety & distress. The pulse is at first slow & apparently depressed but soon becomes quick, feeble & vibrating like the chords of a musical instrument, & lastly sinks so low as not to be perceptible. Now & then affections of the head come on, & various hallucinations or complete deliriums terminating in stupor or lethargy. Sometimes the disease assumes a more violent character than this, & if we may credit some authorities on this subject it has seized individuals in the midst of their occupations and clove them down like a shaft of lightening.—

The slightest forms commence their attacks with pains in the stomach, sides, back, head, and toes resembling the sting of a bee or the stroke of a hammer. They are at first fugitive, but soon become fixed in the head, affecting the power of vision, & producing delirium. But these are rare occurrances. The disease commonly commences

with a sudden & powerful attack, fugitive pains over the body first appear but soon become fixed in the head, and a languor of mind & body, with prostration of strength immediately follow - These soon succeed each other, and are attended with a dry skin, feeble pulse, & parched tongue. To the pains in the head other affections are added, such as, throbbing of the temples, vertigo stricture across the forehead, morbid vigilance, & delirium of every degree, from the utterance of incoherent ideas to the most violent Rhapsodies - If the patient remains in this senses his mind is extremely dejected; he is solicitous for the safety of his life, he sighs & complains constantly, & his imagination presents to him the most disagreeable images - In this situation he is indeed a most restless, wretched, & unhappy object.

But in some cases there is no local irritation to the head or other parts - a prostration of muscular power occurs & the patient complains of listlessness, provided there is no chill nor fever, but the pulse beats 140 or 150 strokes in a minute. This is a most insidious form, being destitute of positive symptoms it is calculated to deceive the physician,

Directly the reverse of this is another form ushered in with Pneumonic congestion or inflammation. It is commonly attended with fever, pain in the side & chest, panting and laborious respiration - Here the determination to the lungs is evident, both by the above symptoms & by a cough & bloody expectoration. In many parts & especially to the Southwards, there is great gastric distress and vomiting of bile. The pulse is full, voluminous & strong, but soft & readily compressible possessing no characteristic of inflammation

Many of these cases resemble the ordinary Bilious Pleurisy, & a practitioner unacquainted with the Epidemic would treat them as an inflammatory disease, with the Lancet and purges - This state does not last long, in a few days, or a few hours the disease becomes a well marked & unequivocal Typhus.

Muscular strength now rapidly declines and the Pneumonic affections become aggravated, the mind becomes distracted, or the patient sinks down into stertorous slumbers - The tongue and fauces are covered with an incrustation of a dark brown colour, and are dry and hard to the touch, the countenance is haggard, the skin is hot and parched

and in the late stages dry and cold, completely insensible to cold or stimuli, & covered with petechia - The latter however does not occur in one of an hundred cases. There are some cases in which the chief seat of inflammation appears to be in the throat; these cases occur most commonly in the South. The throat was observed to be affected with inflammation, & a little time after physicians were surprised to see a rapid sinking of the strength, laborious respiration &c. This inflammation is materially different from the Anginose affections, for there are enlarged tonsils, and the swelling of the fauces is of a mahogany colour & different from healthy inflammation.

What then is this disease? To this question I am unable to give a definite answer.

According to Nosologists it is not a fever, for it is evident that in some cases it is altogether unaccompanied with febrile affections. In some instances we have seen it unattended with chill, heat or acceleration of the pulse, or any of the functions.

But cases of this kind are extremely rare, in general there is extensive inflammation in the great cavities of the body, though

externally it is often slight & of an Erysipelatous nature.

By dissection of bodies that have died of this disease are discover in the Brain, Thorax and Abdomen, a dark grumous bloody exudation of Lymph. - Taking this into view, together with the external appearances of the disease I think it entitles to a place under the head of Typhus Fever, though it is widely different from that of the Eastern countries.

Nevertheless cases have been recorded which do not appear to be wholly dissimilar to it -

Respecting the causes of our Typhus little has been ascertained. In common with other epidemics it still remains in doubt and obscurity. As yet it has always occurred in cold weather & disappears on the approach of Spring. It would seem therefore to depend upon a low temperature, and this is rendered probable from its being in some degree analagous to a disease which often occurs among poor people during the winter, from long exposure to cold weather. The patient is affected with such a degree of Torpor & insensibility that it is difficult to arouse him by the application of the

most stimulating remedies - But when a reaction does take place a slow fever comes on which has some resemblance to our winter Epidemic -

Like these it is distinguished by a buccoleb-irium, dark tongue & fauces, wild glassy eyes, and a haggard countenance.

On the other hand it is alledged that it does not necessarily depends on cold, as its occurrence is not restricted to the winter season. It is true that some cases have occurred in warm weather, and here, in describing the cause of the disease we must as in other Epidemics resort to a vitiation of the Atmosphere.

That our Typhus is not a contagious disease is inferred from the Universality of its prevalence & from its observing the law of Epidemics That this is the case is evident from its forcing on all Diseases its Livery - As I have already mentioned to you in my Pathology during its prevalence in this city all other diseases assumed some of its characteristics & were treated in a similar manner -

The Lancet was abandoned & the stimulating remedies were resorted to in all diseases. Indeed we have hardly yet recovered from the revolution in our practice which the

appearance of this disease produced,
Physicians during the winter season 460 yet
resort to the Lancet with fear & trembling.
In some instances the Typhus has appeared
to be contagious, but they are very few & by no
means unequivocal — By those who contend
it is a contagious disease, some strange facts
are brought forward — Among the troops
on our lines while on their return home
their march could be easily traced by the
Typhus fever which they communicated to
the individuals of every tavern & house at
which they halted — It is not impossible
that this may have been the Camp or Jail
fever, which in some instances is certainly
highly contagious —

As regards the exciting cause of this disease
they are the same as in all other fevers — as
errors in diet, exposure to cold, long watch-
-ing, or any thing producing slight derange-
-ment of the system —

Treatment — There are two modes by which
this disease has been treated — 1st By Stim-
-ulants, such as the Camphor, Opium, Vola-
Alkali & Wine. 2nd By Diaphoretics —
I am decidedly in favour of the latter plan
and the opinion of the generality is, that

diaphoretics are highly beneficial if 207
used in the early stages. Of the means of
producing diaphoresis I have already inform-
-med you. My practice is to give the Doveis
powder in doses of x or xij grains every two
hours, followed some time after by strong
wine whey, & hot fomentations to the trunk
and extremeties - when sweating is easily
produced the recovery is almost certain - In
cases where the debility is very great we must
substitute hot toddy - In order to promote
and continue the sweating we must emp-
-loy the external forms that have been
mentioned, as hot bricks plunged into wa-
-rm water, or corn boiled in a bag &c, must
be introduced under the bedclothes of the
patient - If called to a patient in the
advanced or last stage of the disease we must
combine with our diaphoretics the judicious
use of cordials and incitants, & here the Vol:
Alkali is an Ignis fatuus, I had almost said
an unicum remedium - We must admin-
-ister it with a bold & fearless hand; from
5 to 10 grains every half hour accompanied
with wine - If however the patient still
continues to sink, we must make vesicatories
by means of the decoction of Cantharides and

This is the practice in the simple forms but when great local determination, or accumulation of Billious matter exists we must adopt a different treatment. Emetics are eminently beneficial, both by the evacuation of offensive matter which they produce and by a salutary impression which they make upon the system. To obtain their full effect they should be repeated several times. The Tartar Emetic is best when there is a predominancy of Billious symptoms.

The Emetics should be followed by a mercurial purges, as Calomel & Ipecac.

After the end of Emetics & Cathartics have been obtained, we must then adopt the same plan of sweating as in the simple forms of fever. To the Topical pains, Blisters must be applied, & in delirium or Coma they should be large enough to cover the whole head. If Pneumonic inflammation attend they should be sufficiently large to cover the chest.

As regards Venesection there has been much difference of opinion: the symptoms of Pneumonic inflammation undoubtedly seem to demand it, and so far as my

experience goes I have never known it 211
attended with any other than fatal conse-
-quences - Also the practitioners of this city agree
as to its mischievous effects, but notwithstand-
-ing I shall not pronounce it to be useless
nor injurious in other places, as we all know
that diseases are materially influenced by
local circumstances - In the progress of
this disease the pulse often fails us as a
guide, but the symptoms of great danger
are lassitude, wretchedness, inanimation
and a strongly marked countenance - I
never knew a person with this countenance
recover -

Such is the history & treatment of
the American Typhus - It originated about
16 years ago & has proved a terror to citizens &
practitioners. But I am happy to inform
you that by the practice I have just laid
down, it has proved in this city a manageable
disease. The number of deaths it has occa-
-sioned are far less than those by the Yellow
Fever - But Great, very Great perseverence
is required in the use of the remedies -

Yellow Fever

In continuance of the history of our Epidemics I shall next proceed to the consideration of Yellow Fever - It is not my intention however to occupy your time with a complete history of this disease - It would require more time than I can appropriate to it, nor is it necessary to dwell at length on the subject. The writings of Dr Rush are replete with details respecting this disease, & to them & others I refer you for full information - As you perhaps know, the yellow fever is endemic to all tropical climates, but in the West Indies it is of more frequent occurrance than in any other part of the world - It appears to have occurred in this country in the early colonization but never until the year 1793 did it arrest the general attention of Physicians -

There is hardly a point respecting this disease which has not been a subject of great controversy - Its origin, nature, & treatment have all been equally controverted and in many instances the disputes have not been conducted with much courtesy or politeness.

It is not my intention to revise them, but it is my duty to examine to a certain extent the points which have been discussed.

As relates to the introduction of this disease the disputes are entirely verbal: they are disputes about words. It is admitted on all sides that in every instance which occurred in this city it originates in vessels - In the year 1793 when it first visited us almost the practitioners of the city referred it to a cargo of Putrid coffee which was thrown out of a ship at the wharf - By some it was supposed that the local filth of the city was also an accessary & even a primary cause of the disease - But do not think that local filth under any circumstance is capable of producing an Epidemic of this character. If it were why do not the exhalations which arise from our Docks and Gutters cause a yellow fever every season - This city is not more cleanly now than formerly, and at all times it abounds in exhalations. But independent of this, we have more direct evidence in support of this opinion - The scavengers who are constantly employed in removing the filth of the city were singularly exempted from the fever during its greatest prevalence

Among many interesting facts, Dr Rush relates that in the fever of 1798. out of 50 scav=engers in this city only one solitary case of yellow fever occurred among them.

Can any thing be more conclusive to shew that the exhalations from the filth of the city was not a cause of the disease. It may be alledged that these men from their constant ex=posure to them, had become habituated to their impressions & therefore insusceptible to the dis=ease which they occasioned in others. This might have some weight if the same men had been for a long time employed in removing the filth of the town. but the men mentioned by Dr Rush had never been employed as scavengers before the prevalence of this epidemic. —

While I so far co-incide in the doctrine of importation, I by no means wish to be underst=ood that I hold the disease to be imported in its ready formed state. My impression is. that Ships becoming exceedingly filthy on their passage may be put into a condition to engender it, though they will not import it in a state of contagion, Whether the effluvia arising from them will under all circumstances produce the disease I shall not say - This may be, but there is no evidence to that effect —

Perhaps they require a certain condition of the atmosphere to give them activity - This would seem to be the case from the exhalations of vessels which are constantly arising not exciting fever.

Much debate has existed as to its contagious nature. That this is not its general character would seem to be proved. Not to lengthen the discussion however, I shall content myself with mentioning some of the leading arguments on the subject - It is alledged that it is not contagious 1st Because it is of a character during its continuance in which all the diseases assumed some of its characteristic symptoms - 2nd In its not extending beyond the city - It is true that in the Hospital at a short distance from this place which was opened for the reception of the sick people of the city, there was not a single instance of Yellow Fever being produced by affected persons 3d - By its being uniformly suppressed by cold weather -

On the other side of the Question there are also some important facts - 1st It is alledged that it begins at a point & spreads from thence in various directions - Thus when it occurred here it was observed to commence

at one wharf (Loch Street) from whence 221
it diffused itself over the whole town —
2nd There was some cases in it that was actu-
-ally communicated by contagion from indivi-
-duals who removed from the city to the
country — Of this there were many instances
and among them some very conclusive ones
were collected by Dr Wistar. Some families in
the country into which affected persons had
removed from the city were attacked by the
disease —
3d It was said to be communicated by the
clothes of persons who had died of the fever.
One or two facts of this kind are to be found
in the writings of Dr Rush, & in the reports of
the college of Physicians —
4th It is said that it never affects the same
person twice, & in this it is obedient to the
laws of contagion — On the latter point there
is much diversity of opinion; while some posi-
-tively declare that it never occurs twice in
the same person, others pronounce with de-
-cision that there has been many instances of
its being taken twice by the same person
Dr Griffiths of this city who is as conv-
-ersant as any body with the yellow fever
states that at least in 1000 patients whom he

attended he positively never knew it 223
to occur twice in the same person - On the
other hands it is asserted by authority of equal
weight, that instances of its affecting the same
person twice are exceedingly numerous.
In consulting foreign writers we find the
same diversity of opinion: By those of the
West Indies it is said to occur once, and no
more. Of late this question has excited
much attention. The British Government
from the prevalence of the Yellow Fever
in the Mediterranean, instituted a board of
physicians, thoroughly to examine the sub-
-ject. It consisted of the oldest and most
experienced Physicians - After the fullest
and most extensive enquiries, & on the ma-
-turest deliberation, they concluded 1st That
Yellow Fever is eminently contagious -
2nd That it is only taken once. On this latter
point the facts stated are many & satisfac-
-tory. It is asserted with decision that at Gib-
-raltar & Cadiz there has not been a solitary
instance of a second attack. Further it is
stated by the Physician General of the mil-
-itary at Cadiz, that having heard in the West
Indies when a person had once had the dis-
-ease he lost all susceptibility to the contagion

he resolved to make an experiment. 225
He therefore selected all those soldiers who had had the disease in the West Indies and caused them to wait upon the sick & although they were constantly near them and meeting upon them, not a single one took the disease -

If this is a fact it certainly goes far in support of the statement that the disease can occur but once in the same person — Now as to the origin of Yellow fever. at least in the Mediteranean is the evidence of a less direct nature - In Cadiz it has been traced distinctly to vessels - The report states that it is not generated domestically, for the most dirty & filthy part of the town were exempt from the disease, and also that side of Cadiz near which there is a large marsh, was not reached by the Yellow Fever. From this it would seem that Marsh miasmata was not a cause of the disease, as it is of Billious Fevers. Besides this there is evidence of a still stronger nature in the Mediteranean as to the origin of the Yellow Fever - The Garrison of Gibraltar which is situated on a rock completely removed from the source of disease, & kept exceedingly clean by the

severity of military discipline, & yet 227
this disease has there prevailed to a consider-
=able extent - It is asserted & upon good
grounds to have originated from a vessel, for
as soon as she had arrived at the Garrison
it began to prevail.

Enough has now been said to shew
how contradictory the evidence is respect-
=ing this disease - It is indeed very difficult
for a cautious mind to arrive at any con=
=clusion on the subject - There does not
seem any thing absurd in the opinion that
Yellow Fever may be propogated by contag-
=gion & Typhus fever which is not dissimilar
to it is among the most contagious of dis-
=eases - It is said that this is not commu-
=nicated by real contagion, but by the exha-
=lations of the excretions being allowed to
accumulate in the apartments of the sick.
But I have known it in Europe to be
communicated from one person to another
notwithstanding every attention was paid
to cleanliness - Besides if Typhus were
communicated in this way it would be
as diversified as the nature of the sources
must be - Thus if the urine, Faces or
perspiration were allowed to accumulate

they would occasion different forms 229
of this disease. But in Hospitals it is always
the same, except with some difference in its
degree of violence or some slight modifications
from constitutional peculiarities ~
By Haygarth and Gregory & some others it has
been proved that Typhus is as contagious
a disease as Small Pox ~ It is likewise true
that it is not contagious beyond a few feet.
Let every attention be paid to cleanliness
of the Patient and his chamber, then let
any person be placed within the sphere of
contagion, & he will certainly get the disease
Does not this shew that the contagion comes
from the Patient himself & not his evac-
=uations ~
As I formerly told you all conta-
=gions are the results of a secretory action,
The variolus matter differs from the Syph-
=ilitic virus because in the two cases the
secretory vessels are acted upon by stimuli
of a different natures ~ now if the extreme
vessels have secrete contagion why may they
not do the same in Yellow Fever ~ In this
disease perhaps it happens where the case
is long protracted and connected with Ty-
=phus action ~ This is the case with

Dysentery, which under ordinary circum-
=stances is not contagious, but when asso-
=ciated with Typhus action it really becomes
so. This is not a speculation for I have seen
it occur in many instances. I do not think
there is any force in the argument that
Yellow Fever is not a contagious disease
from its not being communicated from
patients brought into Hospitals or from
dead bodies while dissecting them - I admit
that it is not at all times contagious - Even
Typhus which all allow to be highly con-
=tagious is not so under every circumstance.
Where free ventilation exists it is never
contagious - It is seldom of this character
in the West Indies, & the reason is always
owing to the warmth of the climate the do-
=ors and windows are thrown open, which
thus freely admits the air - Even the In-
=ague which is a most contagious dise-
=ase is not propogated from dead bodies

It is not my wish to impress upon
you any particular opinion - The whole
grounds being laid before you, you must
judge for yourselves - It appears to me
that we have too hastily abandoned the
old opinion that the yellow fever is a

contagious disease - It is true that 233
fevers are not contagious under certain
circumstances - But they become so Particu
=ularly when they take on a Typhus action.

Treatment of Yellow Fever

Enough has been said to show you
how extremely unsettled the points of theory
are respecting Yellow Fever - It is my
deliberate opinion that though it is not imp-
=orted in its ready formed state, yet that it is
derived from the exhalations of vessels coming
from tropical climates - To this opinion I
am conducted by well established facts, for it
has always been distinctly traced to Ships -
In 1793 all allow that it arose from a cargo
of coffee which was thrown upon the wharf in
a putrid state - Consulting the writers of
1798 one of the Periods in which this fever
prevailed, we find that the only dispute
as to its origin was, whether it originated
from a French or West India Ship.
As to the contagious nature of this fever I
am equally well satisfied - This is not I
believe its general character, it is rarely
contagious, and indeed never unless in
protracted cases that have taken on a Typhus action,

It is unquestionably a law of diseases 235
that they become contagious when long pro-
-tracted; of this truth I am well satisfied.

As respects the nature and treatment
of Yellow Fever, not less difference of senti-
-ment prevailed - By one set of practitioners
it was maintained to be a disease of febrile
action, & hence it was entitled Typhus Heteroides
Another set however entertained an opposite
view - What the symptoms are in the West
Indies I do not know, but as it appeared in
this city & other parts of the United States
it certainly was of an inflammatory nature.
It would be impossible to attend to you the
various forms under which it appeared In
no two seasons did it exhibit the same symp-
-toms or demand the same treatment; but
on the whole being always characterised by a
high action, it was treated by modifications
of the debilitating plan - At first it was sup-
-posed to be of a Typhus nature & was tre-
-ated accordingly, though this practice con-
-tinued, but for a short time.

To Dr Rush is due, the credit of having
dispelled this error, though his own opi-
-nion on this subject was no less erron-
-eous, for as you know he maintained

That this disease was only an Aggravated 237
form of our Bilious inflammatory fevers.
That this is not the case is evident from the disimilarity of symptoms in the two dis=eases. The Hepatic system you know is the seat & throne of our autumnal fevers: these are admitted universally to be Bilious, but in relation to this epidemic the reverse of this is allowed to be the case). No symptom of Bile or Hepatic derangement are there exhibited; they all point to the stomach as being chiefly concerned: and what was suspected came afterwards to be proved by dissections, that the Stomach was uniformly found to be the seat of the disease -
The dissections were principally made by Dr Physick who was connected with the Hospital of the Yellow Fever Patients, & whose opportunities were great - From his reports it appears that the Stomach abounded with morbid phenomena - There inflammation existed in all its stages, from the slightest suffusion or blush, to mortification itself. In some cases it was extended over the whole organ and in others it consisted only of reddish streaks about the Pylorus -
What was called the Black vomit or the

6 was an altered secretion of the Stomach and

discharge of a Black fluid from the Stomach, which took place only in the most violent cases of inflammation, did not consist of a putrid Bilious matter. Independent of the above evidence this is rendered certain by the Black vomit being a concomitant of all Gastric inflammation. - I have seen it in Puerperal Fever and in Hydrophobia, in which diseases the stomach is affected. I have also seen it in Misplaced Gout when seated in the Stomach; and it arises from the inflammation of this organ produced by violent poisons ---

Not the smallest appearance of disease was discovered by Dr Physick in the Liver or its appendages; these were in a perfectly natural state, & likewise the contents of the other great cavities - In the Brain there was no disease except in a very few cases, & there it was so trifling as hardly to merit attention -

Admitting the accuracy of Dr Physicks re=
=ports, & we have no longer any reason to doubt the nature of the Yellow Fever - But inde=
=pendently of this authority many Physicians have made similar experiments with simi=
=lar results; And we are forcibly conducted

to the conclusion, that this epidemic is widely different from Bilious Fever. At one time the opinion as to their identity being entertained by Physicians the practice was dictated accordingly, & this consisted of Emetics & Purges - such as Tart: Emet:. Calomel, Jalap, Gamboge, &c accompanied with Bloodletting.

To this general Plan was added some subordinate treatment, suited to certain symptoms which were present in the disease - While this was the practice of a large majority of the Physicians of this city a different one was adopted by several Practitioners, who had resided in the West Indies - Disclaiming the utility of evacuations they addressed their remedies to the Stomach, to allay the irritation of that organ. - The first effect was to check vomiting, & to wash out the Stomach with mild beverages - They resorted to the ordinary means of allaying the irritation, especially fomentations to the Stomach, & the warm Bath - - What was the comparative success of these two modes of treatment I cannot positively say, but there could have been no great difference between them, each

must have been ineffectual as may be conceived from the great mortality in both cases - The French however possess one advantage in their plan, that is, its great simplicity, & it continues to be advocated by some even to this day.

Encouraged by the success of the Mercurial practice in the West Indies it was tried in this City - The fevers of Tropical climates are certainly better treated by mercury than any other remedy - So that we have the testimony of most of the Practitioners of the West Indies, especially Dr Chisholm, who treated them exclusively with mercury - He exhibited Calomel in the largest doses and also employed mercurial ointments - The amount of mercury taken is hardly credible - the object was to induce a Salivation as quickly as possible, and the medicine was poured into the system through all its avenues -

Such appears to be the practice in the West India Islands, and as their diseases appear to be bilious it is perhaps the best - When this mode was first used here it was thought so good that it excluded every other - In the plenitude of

their confidence Physicians declared if a salivation was induced, the cure was certainly effected, and for a time mercury was considered a specific remedy — But cooler reflection soon exposed this delusion, & all came to distrust it. Nevertheless I do not deny that a salivation may cure the disease. Two actions so dissimilar as that of Mercury and Yellow Fever cannot exist in the system at the same time, & when it is under the mercurial action the fever must yield. But the difficulty is to induce the operation of this medicine sufficiently soon. The disease is of such immense force & so rapid in its progress as to afford little time or chance for the Mercury to produce that state of the system which would prove beneficial. Long before a salivation could be induced, in most cases, the patient would sink by the ordinary termination of the fever — But perhaps it is true as I have already said that when a salivation does take place it may cure the disease, but such an effect is never produced in violent cases, & in mild ones in which it is obtained it might have been cured without it. By dissection the seat of the disease is

T See the patient sometimes Coll
10 tt in 24 hours

found to lie in the stomach. as most of the phenomina would warrant us to suppose; the Gastric being the predominant symptom - In an ordinary case the symptoms resemble the effects of violent poison taken into the stomach. Yesterday upon asking Dr Physick what Yellow fever resembled, he answered "the effect of arsenic when swallowed". As this point became better understood a more suitable and efficient treatment was introduced - Called to a case of Yellow Fever we must meet the inflammation of the stomach by the free use of the Lancet; we must take from 20 to 30 ℥ of blood at once & repeat the operation within a short time afterwards. Dr Jackson told me that in the West Indies he drew at the first bleeding from 60 to 100 ℥ of blood - the quantity is large & hardly credible, but he repeated the operation before a number of Physicians of this city - Totally regardless of syncope, he would arouse the patient that the stream of blood might continue - He said that such a revolution in the system was produced that no vestage of the disease remained. & all he had to contend with was the consequent debility of the patient.

I do not recommend to you this practice, but it is due to Dr Jackson to mention that he is a Physician of great respectability & of unquestionable veracity.

The object being to subdue the inflammation of the stomach. venesection must be profusely employed, we must not here be guided by the pulse, for a depressed pulse accompanies the most violent inflammation of the alimentary canal, & by venesection we develope it. As auxiliary to venesection cathartics to evacuate the alimentary canal should be early employed - Emetics were once used, but when it came to be known that the stomach was inflamed they were universally abandoned. In place of these mercurial purges were substituted, & the drastic cathartics were combined with them but I think this combination was mischievous. From the peculiar properties of Calomel it may be given with the greatest safety in cases of high inflammation - It is more active than Castor oil, & is productive of no injury in Dysentery - In the Yellow Fever it must be employed in the largest doses, for among the peculiarities of this disease is an insusceptibility to the action of purgatives Hence

I have seen ℥j of Calomel prescribed and the evacuation not more than was with'd. But in general it was given in doses of 10 or 15 grains every hour — The bowels being evacuated are to be kept open by mild Cathartics —

Much good was certainly derived in this disease from early sweating, & by some indeed it was exclusively trusted to: though a much better plan was to postpone it until after the other depleting remedies had been employed — To effect diaphoresis the most active means were employed, but the external modes are the best. as the Va=pour Bath. The disease is characterized in all its stages by irritability of the Stom=ach, & hence the internal diaphoretics are not suited to it, Neither Antimony or Ni=tre are long retained on the Stomach — The Powers Pulvis was sometimes beneficial but the most approved diaphoretics were Eupatorium Perfoliatum, Sp: Mindereri, and the Saline mixture —

In many cases in which there was great heat of the surface, cold applications were found beneficial especially in the West Indies —

But while we are pursuing our general treatment we must always bear in mind that the stomach is primarily affected, & that the whole train of symptoms are secondary of this - In our local treatment therefore we should first apply a Blister to the region of the stomach, and it should be large enough to cover the whole of it and be frequently repeated. As the disease advances Blisters may be applied to other parts, as the extremeties. It was found that this guided the irritability of the stomach, raised the pulse & increased sleep, and often restored the regular action of health - Among the local affections are nausea & vomiting - to relieve them I have no new remedies to offer you, those already mentioned were employed, as Lime water, Seltzer water, Saline mixture &c, All were found good in the advanced stages - Also small doses of the Oleum Terebinthina 10 or 15 drops every half hour - The Tincture of Cloves was sometimes beneficial but only after the febrile action was in some degree subdued, from its being of a highly stimulating nature —

After all as the symptoms depend

upon an inflammation of the stomach they can only be radically reduced by overcoming this inflammation by Venesection & the other depleting remedies - Another local affection is Delirium, this is to be relieved by local depletion with Leeches, cups, &c. - In the beginning much benefit is to be derived from cold applications & Blisters sufficiently large to cover the whole head -

A Yellow Fever Remits or Intermits every other day - Bark was used & though given in the intermission, the irritability of the stomach was so great, that it was either useless or injurious, & was therefore laid aside - The Bitters were substituted in its place as Quassia &c. and though less injurious they were productive of no advantage - At one time Opium was used to quiet the irritability & compose the patient, but little advantage was derived from it. It had the effect of lightening the fever which was the only benefit resulting from its use. In the form of enema, towards the close of the disease it was used in the quantity of ℥j or 2 of the Tincture with some advantage -

Such was the practice universally adopted in the Yellow fever of this City. If we were called upon to treat this dis=ease, this plan if properly pursued would prove useful as often as could be expected in a morbid malady of such a nature But he who says or thinks it is a disease not difficult to manage, & may be cured with certainty, doth in the Language of the Holy Book deceive himself and the truth is not in him.

Pestis or Plague.

As having in many respects a close analogy to yellow Fever I now proceed to give some account of Pestis or Plague — As I never saw this disease all that I shall give you will be a digest from the most interesting com=munications that I have been able to pro=cure upon the subject —

Boy Cullen who considers it a highly contagious disease & connected with a Ty=phoid Type, it was placed among the Exanthemata — Whatever connexion exists between the Plague & the Exanthemata, I do not consider it properly located,

It is undoubtedly accompanied with symptoms of a febrile nature, & ought to be associated with them —

It is only a few years since we acquired any accurate information relative to this disease. whenever it occurred it inspired such terror as to retard its deliberate investigation.

During the invasion of Egypt by the French, the physicians of both armies availed themselves of the opportunities that were offered, & have contributed not a little to our information on the subject — Contrary to previous impressions they have shown that the Plague is contagious but by no means so much so as was formerly supposed. Casual intercourse with the sick does not produce it; Neither the Physicians nor Nurses contracted it in their attention on the sick, and dissections were carried on with perfect impunity — It would seem from reports that it proved contagious in Hospitals that were crowded and not properly ventilated, & even then it was not more so than our common autumnal fevers. It was only contagious when at its acme & during perspiration. Disclaiming therefore contagion as the cause of this disease those physicians

considered it as an epidemic arising from such causes as commonly produce these maladies —

As regards the origin of the Plague in Egypt it unquestionably results from the exhalations of the Nile. To establish this point they bring conclusive & satisfactory evidence It is always known to follow the recession of that river which as you all know periodically overflows its Banks - The filthy surface thus exposed after a while becomes perfectly dry by the intense heat of the Sun and as soon as this is effected the Plague uniformly ceases - Like fevers originating from Marsh Miasmata it assumes different Types, such as the Remittent & Intermittent but more commonly the continued form of fever - It also sometimes assumes the Typhus and at others the Inflammatory stage - These varieties occur from local causes - An English writer (a McGregor) tells us that when it breaks out in the crowded Military Hospitals it was always of a low Typhus nature: but when it appeared among the soldiers in the open camps it was of an opposite Type.

Admitting this account of the plague to be true, still it is not easy to resist

the conviction that it has at this time
been highly contagious - I shall not repeat
the stories relative to this point with which
the medical records abound - they are prov-
=ably exaggerated, & not worthy your atten-
=tion, yet it is not right wholly to overlook
some facts that appear to come well authe-
=enticated - I shall say nothing of the
opinions of any writers except those residing
in Egypt, nor shall I dwell upon the circ-
=umstances of its having been brought into
Europe by Fomites, by which in Pathological
language is meant clothes, bales of Goods
or any thing by which contagion may be
conveyed, But I must say that though
in Egypt the Plague may be Epidemic, &
propogated like others of the same class. yet
elsewhere, & at other times it has proved
contagious - In Europe there is more than
one instance of persons having entirely esc-
=aped it, by avoiding the contagion - We are
informed by good authority that during its
ravages at Rome in 1667 when the whole
of that great city was pervaded in every
part, by this dreadful malady, & the mortal-
=ity inconceivably great, those who were
secluded in monasteries some of which

were in the very heart of the city remained in the most perfect health. It is also said that when it prevailed at Mars-=eilles a similar security was obtained by raising barriers between the sick & healthy. On this point we have the direct testimony of authors who visited those places - But it is contradicted by authority of equal weight, so that we are compelled to receive it with some doubt. In Egypt at least it is probable that it is not contagious in a high degree -

Consulting the history of the two dis-=eases there appears to be a great similar-=ity between the Plague & Yellow Fever. They arise from similar causes & occur in the same season of the year; they attack st-=rangers in preference to natives; they des-=troy a susceptibility to a repetition of the disease. they are both contagious under the same circumstances, & are imported in the same manner. But there is a wide difference between them, owing most probably to the influence of climate, relig-=ion, manner of living &c - It would appear from accurate accounts, that the Plague as regards Egypt & the Oriental

Countries, is a highly malignant disease - This is owing no doubt to the filth poverty, & crowded habitations of the miser-able people of there regions - But as I have already intimated it seems that among the troops it was a disease of an inflammatory nature - Carbuncles & Bubos were con-sidered as characteristick symptoms of the Plague; but they are by no means confined to it - I have seen them in Yellow Fever and they generally appear in Typhus Fe-ver of a protracted duration -

Treatment. Determining from the best source of information, there does not seem to be any material difference in the treatment of Plague & Yellow Fever - It was usual to begin with Emetics, in this it differs from the treatment of Yellow Fever at present - There were used in Plague from the supposition that the cause of the disease was seated in the Stomach, & might be remo-ved by a timely administration of Emetics. They were used also in cases of Bilious symp-toms, & particularly when there was remi-ssions - The Alimentary canal being thus relieved they next employed were evacuis Venesection - This is an ancient practice

which was resorted too as long ago as the time of Botellus - & was afterwards employed to a much greater extent by Sydenham - Rusel also who had an opportunity of seeing much of this disease, used it with advantage, but he thought it best suited to those cases where there was local determination or congestion. Among the Physicians of the English & French armies venesection was by some employed to great extent, while by others it was wholly excluded from their practice -

It appears from an examination of all that has been said, that the truth lies between these two extremes - Sweating has also been long the established practice in this disease. It seems to be indicated by nature as there is a tendency to spontaneous perspiration, and it has been urged to a great extent from a notion that the disease depended upon a morbific matter floating in the system which it was necessary to expel before a cure could be effected - It is not easy to collect from modern writers, when is the most proper period to apply sweating, & to what extent it should be employed - It appears however that there

is a point to which it is suitable and that the mild diaphoretics were generally preferable - The external modes were perhaps the safest and most advantageous - Conforming to the fashion of the day the English employed cold applications in various ways to the body, such as dashing cold water, or sponging it, with decided advantage! Recently the body has been rubbed with cakes of Ice - By a Russian more benefit was obtained from it in this way than in any other - It is alledged in further confirmation of the utility of cold applications that many patients under delirium plunge into the Nile, and when they are drawn out the fever was either much abated or entirely subdued - It is stated by Savary that a Sailor who had the Plague jumped overboard & recovered a short time after he was taken out of the water -

It is also stated that at one time Beaunaparte gave orders for his army to march while a number of his Soldiers had the Plague, they had not gone far before they were overtaken by a storm of rain, by which a considerable number of cases were effected.

External applications of a different nature are said to have been beneficial -

It is stated that about half a century ago the rubbing of sweet oils upon the body proved very efficacious - Baldwin the counsel General of Egypt states that the oils so applied protected the individual from the Plague, and this was corroborated by his successor Jackson - But by a repetition of this practice by Physicians it is found that though it possesses some advantages it is incompetent to a cure. All that seems derivable from it was a temporary abatement of the irritation of the patient - In the advanced stages Blisters were found very beneficial especially in local affections of the head & Stomach - Camphor, Opium, &c were resorted to, but though the Brunonian plan was tried in its fullest extent it completely failed - Experiments were made with mercury, but in this the same objection to it exists as in Yellow Fever - Though a Salivation might effect a cure, the disease is so rapid that the necessary impression cannot be easy enough induced - -

Were we to judge from all that has been said on this subject it would seem

notwithstanding all the early accounts that the Plague is not a more violent or intractable disease than our Yellow Fever, by the bills of mortality it appears that the deaths have not been more numerous in the one than in the other - - By Dr D— it is stated that during the prevalence of the Plague in the army of Egypt about 1/3 of the patients in the great Military Hospital died. Precisely the same occurred in our Hospital for the reception of Yellow Fever patients - -

Perhaps it is known to you that Dr Valli who distinguished himself by his Electrical and Galvanic Experiments lately paid us a visit - Before he came to this country he went to Alexandria & Allepo to experiment on the Plague - During his short residence in this city he communicated to Dr Wistar the results of his inquiries which were as follows -

1st The Plague is a contagious disease -
2nd It is rarely taken more than once.
3d The infection may be communicated to persons, by rubbing the matter of carbuncles on them -
4th The pestilential matter mixed with

the variolus & applied to a person
who has had neither the small Pox nor
Plague - will communicate a mild plague
and protect from future infection -
5th The Plague is less mild in a person
who has had the small pox previously
than in one who has never had it -
6th If the pestilential matter is mixed
with oil & applied to the body it will
communicate a mild plague & protect
the person from future infection -

Dr Rallie drew these conclusions after mak-
-ing upwards of 300 experiments - So far
as I know he is entitled to credit - In
the Eastern countries he was a long time eng-
-aged in the investigation of the nature of
pestilential diseases - He then came to
Philadelphia for the purpose of experim-
-enting upon the Yellow Fever: this disease
not occurring there he went to the West
Indies, where he fell a victim to it -

I have now gone over the histt-
-ory and treatment of all fevers - I
first spoke of Intermittent, Remitt-
-tent & Continued; then of and Typhus
and Yellow Fever, & lastly of the
Plague which constitute all the forms of fev-

Hectic Fever

We have now come to that point of the course in which it will be proper to treat of Hectic Fever - Fevers have been divided into Idiopathic & Symptomatic - Of all the distinctions introduced by Nosologists perhaps this is the most obscure & unprofitable. Every fever whatever may be its nature is necessarily secondary & sympathetic. To establish this point we need only recur to the origin of the different febrile affections - The position is admitted without controversy as regards fever arising from wounds and other injuries, nor is it less obviously true as regards those which are caused by inoculation, & the introduction of poisons into the system, on the same footing must be placed the similar affections produced by the action of poisons as Arsenic, Opium & the other Narcotic and virulent articles - The position than as I have laid down is so far indisputable, but by tracing the phenomena which present themselves we shall find that it is not less true when applied to what are called Idiopathic Fevers -

Each of these is caused by Marsh effluvia or Contagion. — It is now a point sufficiently ascertained that morbific matter can enter into the system in no other way than by being entangled with the Saliva, and thus swallowed, hence it follows that the primary operation is on the stomach, and that the blood vessels are affected by means of a sympathetic connection between that organ & the rest of the system,

It must be confessed that there are some who believe that the Lungs are the avenue by which these effluvia pass into the system, or the portion which they separate. Both the latter opinion is disproved by the insensibility of these organs to impressions made upon them; and the former by the fact that no one constituent part of the atmosphere is admitted by the Lungs. Most conclusive experiments have shewn that it is the function of the Lungs to throw out matter and that nothing in the place of what is lost is received by them — But whether this is the case or not, the veracity of my hypothesis remains unaffected, as the Lungs instead of the stomach would be the point of communication

My theory of fever is simply this — I suppose that the disease originates in local irritation which spreads itself more or less according to

circumstances; starting from a central point it is extended by means of the sympathy of the system with the part in which it first excited - and when more intense, if not early arrested, diffuses itself by a multiplied chain of associations, till the whole animal economy is to a greater or less degree involved - These are the remarks which I thought proper to make previous to entering on the consideration of Hectic Fever -

This disease is most commonly connected with Pulmonary Consumption, though other causes sometimes produce it. Whatever greatly irritates the system may excite Hectic Fever. Formerly it was generally believed, & is even at present maintained by some that this fever is occasioned by the absorption of matter. But Hunter has proved that this cannot be the case, because it often occurs when there is no abscess - and contrarily that the absorption of the largest accumulations of matter does not excite it.

Besides Pulmonary Consumption, Hectic Fever accompanies other diseases -

1st It is to be met with in what are called White swellings of the joints, and also in Gout & Rheumatism -

2nd It is found in Schirrus & Schrophulous affections, and Ulcers in every part of the body particularly in the glandular structures, as the Mammæ, the Ovaries, Uterus, the Liver &c-

3d It attends congestion & obstruction of the viscera when their is neither abscess nor ulceration,

4th It is to be met with in cases of simple irritation, as when their is a Stone in the bladder or Gall Duct- & even when inflammation has resulted from the puncture of a Surgeon needle.

5th It sometimes takes place in pregnancy merely from the irritation to the general system occasioned by the Gravid Uterus & its contents -

This disease partakes of the Typhe & general nature of Intermittent Fever- The two cases have indeed so many points of similarity that they may sometimes be readily confounded - but there are certain circumstances by which they may be distinguished and as it is of importance in a practical point of view that these should be recollected- -

1st The paroxysm of Hectic Fever is rarely regular for any number of days in succession but often a short time comes on without any established order at almost every hour of the day and or night -

2nd The Paroxysm of Hectic Fever is often not preceded by a chill, and frequently several rigors are experienced without any hot or sweating stage —

3d The Paroxysm of Hectic is not relieved by perspiration, as chills & flushings continue though the discharge by the skin may be copious —

4th The Paroxysm of Hectic in the hot stage is attended with a circumscribed spot (or flush) on the cheeks —

5th The tongue in Hectic Fever is clean, florid and sometimes preternaturally red, while in Intermittents it is uniformly loaded with fur, either white or of a bilious hue —

6th The appetite and powers of digestion continue for the most part unimpaired in Hectic Fever, and the bowels are in their natural condition — but in Intermittents there is generally gastric uneasiness, loss of appetite and constipation of the bowels —

7th The Urine in Hectic Fever is turbid during the paroxysm, & pellucid as water during the intervals, whereas directly the reverse happens in Intermittents —

8th The mind of the patient in Hectic Fever is proverbially cheerful, while in Intermittents there is a good deal of irritation

anxiety & distress, with depression of mind. 289

It would be easy to point out the circumstances in which the two diseases differ - but those which I have mentioned are the most prominent & sufficient to form an accurate diagnosis -

As regards the management of Hectic Fever it does not less resemble Intermittents both in general principles & in particular remedies - The treatment divides itself into 2 parts - That which is calculated to prevent the paroxysm, & that which is suited to the intermission or apyrexia - Of the means of prevention Opium is confessedly the most efficacious - The concurrent testimony of a large number of practitioners is in its favour - But on account of the great & increasing debility in Hectic Fever we do not follow it up with warm beverages & other means calculated to produce perspiration - On the same account we should withhold those means in the subsequent part of the paroxysm, & should permit the hot & sweating stage to pass off with little active treatment - But in the absence of the paroxysm we pursue a different course - We here employ all those remedies which are recommended in Intermittents, such among these

there is a choice, & I shall detail those only as have strong claims to our attention ~

Hectic Fever is either Inflammatory or otherwise - When there is too much action as is apt to be the case in the early stage, the system should always be reduced before tonics are administered. Most generally V.S. is indicated and the blood when drawn under such circumstances always presents the appearance of inflammation - Now will a single bleeding answer - on the contrary in most instances the operation should be frequently repeated, though moderate quantities of blood should be drawn at once 5 or 6 ℥ at a time - The alimentary canal not being overspread with accumulations of bile nor in any respect implicated in Hectic Fever, evacuations from it are not particularly demanded But I cannot help being influenced by my own observations that in some cases Emetics may be given with utility - They do not operate as evacuants, but on a principle which has hitherto been fully explained - It may be advanced as a rule to which there is probably not a solitary exception, that all diseases of a Synochical nature, or which observe the Synochymatous type are especially benefitted by this class of medicines, or in other words by repeated & active vomiting.

The system of the patient being now reduced by antiphlogistic measures, we may safely resort to tonics — of these not the least celebrated is the Peruvian Bark — It was the favourite remedy of Dr Cullen who speaks of its efficacy in the Hectic Fever of Pulmonary Consumption without reserve — But though supported by his authority & that of many other respectable Practitioners, yet I confess my confidence in Peruvian Barks is not very high — Generally in my hands it has proved offensive to the stomach — often run off by the bowels — & scarcely ever suspended the Paroxysm — But I may have failed from circumstances of which I was not aware, & on my report alone I would not wish that the remedy should fall entirely into discredit — Some have found it beneficial to combine Bark with Myrrh, but my own experience teaches me that myrrh will answer best when exhibited alone or differently combined — A celebrated Prescription much employed in Hectic Fever & especially when it accompanies Pulmonary Consumption is the following —

℞ — Myrrh Pulv — ℥ij
Griffiths Hectic mixture { Sulphate of Iron — ℈j
Carbonate Potash — ℥j
Loaf sugar — ℥ij
Water — ℥vi } M ij

Dose a table spoon full every 2, 3 or 4 hours.

Many of the vegetable tinctures, as Cammomile Quassia, Gentian, Calumba, are better suited to this disease than the Peruvian Bark - Serpentaria and wild Cherry tree Barks however are more good than any other of this class - The wild cherry tree barks is a most valuable remedy in Hectic fever - it operates as a tonic & by quieting irritability - from it much benefit may be derived - To the large body of evidence in its favour may be added that derived from my own practice, & from the practice of my medical friends -

Within the last 3 or 4 years the Muriate has been much employed in this disease - It was originally introduced by Dr Bourne a physician of Oxford in England - It has been tried in this City and was not without utility - The few trials I have made with it have induced me to think favourably of the medicine -

It may be supposed that Arsenic which is so valuable a remedy in Intermittents Fevers has not been neglected in the disease which now occupies our attention - It has been largely prescribed, and if we credit the attestations of respectable physicians, with considerable advantage - My own experience enables me to speak in no high terms relative to Arsenic It has not been much employed by me

- lusk in the few trials I have made of it. I have been disappointed —

Of late the Sacchi: Saturni has been not a little recommended in Hectic Fever - It is spoken of by Dr Ewine of Charlestown in the highest terms - Encouraged by my respect for his opinion I have recently used it in several cases of Hectic Fever, but have not yet derived any advantage from it - D

During my residence in Europe the Mineral acids were much employed in this disease. Of their utility there can be no doubt - The Nitric acid is incontestably the best - It has been frequently used by me, and I have always had reason to be satisfied of its usefulness - Combined with the liberal use of Opium, it is certainly the most efficacious remedy that can be administered in Hectic Fever - Thy mode is to give as much Nitric acid as can be conveniently taken during the day, & every night at bed time to prescribe a large dose of Opium, & another anterior to the paroxysm —

As Hectic Fever is a disease purely of irritation, it might be conjectured that Opium would be serviceable, and practice fully confirms the supposition, But though the method mentioned above is perhaps the best, yet there is a remedy remaining

White wine vinegar is prescribed by
Dr Roberts of the College of Physicians in London

of too great importance to be overlooked - 299
I formerly mentioned the fumes of Sulphur over all diseases of the pulmonary system - It is the opinion more particularly of Dr Physick that it affords perhaps the best means of remedying Hectic Fever - What I have seen does not allow me to go quite so far but I am prepared to pronounce favourable of the medicine - It must be used in doses too small to purge -

During the last summer I tried the Spider web in several cases with Dr Physick's: its effects are very analogous to Opium - it may be used when Opium cannot be administered -

The last remedy I shall mention is Charcoal - induced by the great efficacy of this article in Intermittent Fevers I have lately tried it in a case of Hectic Fever, and the success was such as to inspire me with confidence in the remedy -

Little however will all these medicines accomplish unless the patient is placed in a large & perfectly ventilated apartment It is not easy to conceive by those who have not experienced the effects of free ventilation, how important it is to attend to this circumstance - I have known an incipient Hectic speedily removed by placing the patient

in a room where the air freely circulates.

Exercise is very important & riding on horseback should be preferred. But when riding on horseback cannot be borne by the patient riding in a carriage should be substituted.

As stated such is the management of Hectic Fever excited by causes which the Surgeon cannot remove - but where the source of irritation may be entirely done away by an operation, or partially removed by those local applications which have a tendency to calm it, these should be resorted to. - Such cases therefore come under the province of Surgery, and to the Professor of that branch of Science the management of them

Vol II

On Hemorrhagies

We next proceed to the treatment of Hemorrhagies - These have been divided by Stahl Cullen &c. into Active & Passive, but they are difficult of distinction - They are also divided into Accidental, vicarious & critical,. The first is foreign to our purpose more properly belonging to Surgery - The Second occurs often, though seldom dangerous, unless from the Lungs. brain, &c. The 3d is analagous to the last - -

Active Hemorrhage has been defined, Pyrexia with effusion of blood, attended by inflammation being preceded by a sense of fullness, swelling & itching of the part - It is sometimes attended with Intermittent symptoms of a local nature the hemorrhage taking place during the hot stage - Hemorrhage is most frequent about the age of Puberty when growth ceases & the blood accumulates -- When the hemorrhage is from the Liver, Spleen, Stomach, & Hemorrhoidal tumors, it is almost always venous. When from the Lungs, nostrils, &c it is arterial -

Its causes may be considered.

1st The changes which take place about the age of Puberty -

2nd Local, malformations, as short neck narrow chest &c -

3d active Hemorrhage occurs from full habits particularly in the Spring. has sometimes in reduced habits from congestion - -

To these may be added others which are accidentals Viz:

4th Such as invigorate the circulation, as ex- =ercise in running, leaping, lifting heavy weights &c, & strong venereal appetite when restrained -

5th The dilitation of the Blood vessels from heat - this is perhaps not true, but high tempe- =ratures, dispose to hemorrhagies. as in clere rooms &c -

6th Cold suddenly applied to the feet, or surface - Here the blood is thrown to internal parts -

7th Diminished weight of the atmosphere - this fact is proved by de Saussure & Boven Humbold. on the Alps & Andes, where the blood gushes from their nose, ears, Gums, &c on the slightest exertion - There causes may be further excited by position & other like causes interrupting the circulation,

When they arise from blows, wounds, falls &c, they belong to Surgery -

In the cure of Hemorrhagy the first thing that engages our attention is the long agitated question - "Is it expedient & proper to interfere with nature in her operations"?. Stahl and his followers answered this in the negative. It is true that nature often provides for her own safety, as when syncope comes on to check hemorrhagy. But on the other hand it is sometimes necessary to take the business out of her hands to save life - In many cases however it is highly dangerous to interrupt her, thus the stopping of Hemorrhoids, where there is a predisposition to mania, apoplexy &c is attended with the utmost danger - In critical fluxes also, great caution is requisite -

But nature wise & salutary in most of her operations is not always so, as when she pours blood into the Lungs instead of the hemorrhoidal tumors, when she carries the evacuations too far, or when she opens a vessel larger than she can command - In these cases art must assume the prerogative -

As preliminary to the treatment of hemorrhagy I shall point out the general indications, with some observations of a general kind.

1st The leading indication in hemorrhagy is to suppress the flow of blood - this is active or attended by febrile action is accomplished.
1st By reducing the quantity of circulating flu=ids in the vessels -
2nd By refrigerants both external & internal as cold applications & neutral salts -
3d By sedatives, or such articles as reduce the force of the circulation, as Digitalis, Squills. Tobacco &c -
4th By astringents applied to the part, or given internally, as sugar of Lead. Mineral acids & vegetable astringents are of this kinds.
5th By revulsing the circulation to less imp=ortant parts. This is done by stimulants ne=cessarily applied as sinapisms. pediluvium &c. but the best is Blisters applied near the bleeding vessels -
The 2nd Indication is to remove the cause which operates - as it is generally grounded on plethora, the best prophylactic is a spare vegetable diet - Most other means do violence to the system, as repeated venesection, purging &c. These usefull emergencies are all injurious by long habit - Exercise is a usefull auxiliary promoting secretion, excretion &c, and esta=blishing an equilibrium of action favourable

to health - These are the leading precautions & rules to be observed in the treatment of hemorrhagies -

Hemoptesis or Hemorrhage from the Lungs

I now proceed to the consideration of particular hemorrhagies. & first of Hemoptesis or Spitting of Blood - This is a hemorrhage of the Lungs, trachea or, fauces, when from the two latter parts it is thrown up by a kind of hawking without cough or pain & structure of the breast, but often attended with inflammation of the throat & fauces, these are generally of little importance, but are sometimes serious in their nature - They are sometimes the precursors of consumption, and indicate a continuance of the disease. They occur in the Catarrhal and sometimes in the tubercular forms of this disease -

In genuine cases of hemorrhage from the Lungs, the blood is florid & frothy being attended with cough, pain in the breast, &c. But the more general causes are malconformation, as a narrow thorax, prominent shoulders and slender make - also loud & long continued speaking or singing, exercise

laughing, violent rage, severe exercise in lifting weights, change of weather, irregular habits, suppression of hemorrhoidal or menstrual fluxes &c.

It is a singular fact that this occurs much the most frequent during the night time.

The danger of this disease differs as the nature & degree of the hemorrhage varies —

1st When from accidental rupture of a vessel as from falls, blows &c, it depends on the size of such vessels —

2nd When from acute inflammation of the Lungs it is not highly dangerous, unless excessive in quantity —

3d When from Metastasis, as from suppressed hemorrhoids, or catamenia, it is seldom very dangerous, unless from large vessels —

4th When from Plethora of the Lungs, a periodical evacuation is produced, no great danger is to be apprehended. Numerous are the instances in which such persons have attained the greatest age —

5th When from abscesses following the inflammation of the Lungs, it frequently with care terminates favorably —

6th When from tubercles in the Lungs of scrofulous persons, perhaps it always terminates in Phthisis Pulm^{a}

But we are to treat of that form which is attended with febrile action. The symptoms which denote it, are pain & tension of the thorax, with a sense of heat and weight under the sternum, full pulse flushed countenance - preceded by chills, coldness of the extremeties, pain in the back, loins, & head, flatulency & constipation.

Treatment

The first indication must be to reduce arterial action. Venesection is the proper means. But Dr Hebeerden asks how the opening of a vein can possibly check the flow of blood from a vessels in the Lungs - a sophism unworthy a great man. It involves no dark enigma. It acts on the principle of revulsion, by inviting the determination from the Lungs - Large bleedings are always to be preferred to small ones. My practice in alarming cases is to take blood until the symptoms are relieved. At the same time Muriate of Soda is to be given in doses of a spoonfull, every 10 or 15 minutes if necessary - This is a remedy of decided efficacy - Powerfully astringent, it seems to act on the fauces, & thence extends its action to the Bronchial vessels,

If critical cold applications to the Thorax, & particularly in the axillæ is of great advantage - Some recommend to wrap the whole body in a sheet, wet with cold vinegar & water - Ice has also been ap-plied externally - Dr Bond of this City emp-loyed this cold practice, but it seems too cumbersome - Dr Dewees advises the dashing of cold water (on the Back) and the cold bath. There is great danger of augmenting the dis-ease by such means, by throwing the blood on internal parts -

The Sacchi Saturni was long used, but Sir George Baker about 30 years ago announced the poisonous nature of lead, & for a time de-prived the profession of its aid. But to the illustrious & much lamented Dr Barton, is the merit due, of having again dispelled there errors from our profession & restoring it again to use, where it is now too indis-criminately used - Copious depletion should be carried as far as the system will bear before the Lead is given, & then it may be prescribed in the dose of 2 or 3 grs combined with Opium as may be proper -

It is chiefly useful in slow habitual hemorrhages from small vessels, in large

ones it can have but little effect.
Given in large doses it would probably have a good effect - I once gave a ℈j without any bad effect resulting - & I once saw a ℈j given with the single effect of purging -
Much confidence has been placed in Allum but I do not believe it is proper, except in the late stage to prevent a relapse -
What shall I say of Digitalis? From its influence on the circulation, it has long been used in this disease. but it is never to be trusted too without previous venesection.
In small doses it operates too slowly, in large doses it vomits - Emetics were highly extolled by Dr Bryan Robinson of London, but Cullen on trial found them useless and hurtfull - Vomiting sometimes proves useful as when spontaneous. & I once saw it beneficial from a large dose of Digitalis.
They are generally hazardous in severe cases but they are useful in chronic forms with tubercles - They divert the blood from the Lungs - equalize the circulation & remove the stricture of the cutaneous vessels -
My experience satisfies me that vomiting spontaneously produced sometimes proves highly beneficial, but I condemn them in common.

Emetics given in nauseating doses prove very beneficial. They may ~~All~~ be given but decidedly the best of them is Emet. Lard. This proves very beneficial, especially in febrile hemorrhagy

We have the testimony of Mosely & Barton in favour of the Nitrolic Solution - as for the preperation I cannot say much of it from my own experience - But as for expedition I can strongly recommend it to you, after a number of years using it and the more I use it the more I become attached to it, given in nauseating doses. The best mode of giving it is in combination with opium ℞ Ipecac gr ij

Opium gr ss

every 2 hours, so as to keep up the nausea for 24 hours -

The Refrigerants I have spoken of before, among these the Neutral Salts are placed - The Nitre is the best though this is sometimes injudiciously prescribed; we should give it while the blood is copiously flowing, & as an auxiliary to the Lancet -

The Antimonial Powders of Dr Rush given in the common manner is of the greatest utility. —

Next to the last mentioned medicine the mineral acids & vegetable astringents may be used. They may be used in the first stages of the disease although we must not trust wholly to their use. Of these the best is the Sulphuric Acid, dose xv vel xx drops every half hour or hour. The Vitriolic Ether may be added to this —

Next the Narcotics become necessary. Of the Digitalis I have already spoken. The Cicuta, Hemlock, Henbane & Opium have been used in this disease. The practice originate in Germany, & was followed by the English practitioners. Hemlock in my practice promises not much, but Opium is very useful often. Venesection, Some say to stimulate is hurtfull, but look at the surgeon who gives it often an amputation to relieve pain & irritation & to stop Hemorrhages. It acts as a stimulant but it may be safely employed when their is much pain, and it is in such cases that I use it in Hemoptesis, when their is much pain & cough, although the arterial action is excited, yet their is no doubt but that the excitement is kept up by the irritation in many cases —

I next come to speak of some local remedies. Of cold water I have already spoken. After using the remedies already mentioned, if we find the hemorrhage still continuing, or a predisposition to its return we must resort to Blisters. Practitioners differ with respect to the place of applying these remedies; some prefer the wrists and ancles, some the back of the Neck & Chest. A majority of them are in favour of the latter practice, & I think it has preferable owing to the proximity to the disease. There is but one exception to this rule, & that is when we wish to produce a revulsion, when we should apply them to the ancles and wrists. Too much cannot be said in favour of the utility of Blisters.

But other means now become necessary 1st We must enjoin complete rest in bed and the shoulders kept cool.

2nd The chamber must be kept cool and well ventilated.

3d Company must be excluded, & no conversation must be introduced

4th The diet should consist of demulcent drinks & light foods, the stomach must not be overloaded either with drinks or foods.

5th The bowels must be kept in a soluble state, though active purging does no good - Copious or feeble hemorrhage whether original, or produced by premature evacuations, require the same treatment Evacuations are to be excluded - Tonics here become necessary and among the best is the Peruvian Bark. It has been held in high repute by the much lamented Dr Rush, given alone; but I think when it is combined with the Salycates it becomes much improved -

Next is the vegetable Astringents - These has been highly extolled, but from my own experience I can say but little of it - I think here the mineral acids are the best. especially the Sulphuric & Nitric - If the Glans is accompanied with tubercles, or calls for an immediate stoppage, I think the Nitric acid is to be preferred -

These are the principal remedies to be used in the treatment of this disease, but it becomes necessary to take exercise to invigorate the system -

Of Drinks the best to be used is Porter this alone has cured many cases under my observation -

a perpetual Bible

When Hemorrhage is united with constitutional affections, & is likely to recur again, we must resort to Prophylactics.

1st Avoid all causes which produce a preternatural impetus of the blood - Prescribe mild & gentle exercise -

2nd Avoid taking cold as this will have a tendency to reproduce the hemorrhage -

3rd When there is a predisposition to a recurrence of the disease, we should watch the pulse & case - and occasionally prescribe Venesection - rest - low diet, cooling drinks - in fact we should follow the whole antiphlogistic plan -

4th Blisters to the chest, where there is local pains, otherwise to the wrists & ancles -

5th Salivation proves beneficial by substituting its own disease in place of the former -

6th Emetics are useful, especially when it is connected with Tubercles, they relieve the cough & oppression, & leave to nature and cure of the disease -

Sometimes it is so troublesome that it will combat all our remedies, & then our dernier resort is to send our patient to a warmer climate, especially by sea

then will often fails, but now and then effects a cure -

It is a rule of our professional conduct that precisely as we are embarrassed in the cure of a disease, so is our diligence to be increased, & leaving nothing undone whilst there remains any thing to be done,

Hematemesis
or
Vomiting of Blood

I pass from the consideration of Hemoptesis to another form of hemorrhage, denominated Hematemesis, or a discharge of blood from the stomach. This has been sometimes confounded with Hemoptesis: but it is necessary they should be distinguished. If there is no great difficulty in the case - It is to be recollected that hemorrhage from the stomach is neither preceded nor attended with any pulmonary affection, as cough dispnea, pain & oppression - The blood is uniformly dark, grumous, generally mingled with the contents of the stomach, & is brought up by vomiting - But in hemorrhage from the Lungs, in addition to the symptoms

already mentioned as distinguishing it the blood is of a lively, florid, arterial co-=lour, mixed with frothy mucous, & is raised by coughs or expectoration —

Many causes may produce Hemate-=mesis - It is now & then the result of all those circumstances which occasion the other diseases of this class - most usually it is caused by concussions, blows, local injuries, hard drinking, the operation of violent emetics, poison introduced into the stomach, or the swallowing of cold substances, as very cold water or ice creams. This is one form of the disease It may be considered as primary or Idiop-=athic Hematemesis - But as frequently or even more so, we meet with Hemor-=hage from the stomach of a secondary or vicarious nature, arising from obstruction of the Liver or Spleen, or from suppression of the Hemorrhoidal or catamenial discharge.

- In the treatment of the case before us we must be governed according to circum-=stances - If there is pain of the Pulse, & other marks of inflammation, we are to employ bleeding, & in every respect the cause of practice recommended in the other cases,

white vitriol & Sulphate of copper

Sp. Turpentine should not be applied when there is a phlogosis of the Stomach —

To suppress the Hemorrhage, when profuse, common salt, alluin, & Sugar of Lead in solution may be directed. or what will answer very well, the tincture of Iron in doses of 20 or 30 drops. As these come in con=tact with the mouth of the bleeding vessels they act more promptly than in the other species of Hemorrhage - Cold drinks, particu=larly ice water have been recommended: but have for they are serviceable or even prudent my own experience does not allow me to state positively. — Connected with this disease, there is extreme irritability of the stomach, & sometimes so much vomi=ting that no prescription can be retained. The first object then, is to allay this com=motion of the stomach, & for this purpose we should employ the ordinary means, esp=ecially Blisters over the Epigastric region - These answer a two fold purpose, they check the vomiting, & often also suppress the Hem=orrhage —

By some practitioners it is advised to resort to the Rectum as the medium through which to apply our remedies - cases no doubt might occur where it would be right to do so. Though I never met with

Never given when nothing else can effect a cure when the patient has prostrate, cold clammy sweat, respiration difficult, pulse very feeble, give 30, 20, or 25 gtt of it and you will often effect a complete cure

Aft. vomiting mild purgatives should always be given and never omitted which too often done —

an instance in which any strong necessity of this kind existed —

The hemorrhage being thus suppressed we are next to enquire whether the cause depends on visceral obstruction, or the suppression of some one of the accustomed evacuations. Either the one or the other being ascertained, we must proceed to treat it accordingly — The management is too obvious to be particularly indicated, consisting in the employment of remedies with which you are perfectly conversant —

As intimately connected with the subject before us, I shall say a few words on a species of Hematemesis which often occurs in females about the age of puberty, which is said by Dr Hamilton to be successfully managed by the employment of purges — It has long been held that these discharges are vicarious to the menses & I am inclined to the opinion — My reasons for the belief among many others, is, that in all cases of the complaints I have ever seen, it was associated either with Retention or Suppression, But it is now contended by Hamilton of Edinburgh, that the form of Hematemesis alluded to, proceeds from or mainly depends on an obstinately constipated state of the Bowels —

The faces sometimes assume, according to their always exceedingly copious, & unnatural colour, consistence & smell. What is the success of this plan of treatment, compared with the more common remedies, I will not take on myself positively to decide. Of this you may be assured, that in Chlorosis at least, with which the hemorrhage under our notice is often associated, purging constitutes incomparably the most effectual mode of management —

Epistaxis
or
Bleeding from the Nose.

This species of hemorrhage is exceedingly liable to occur about the age of Puberty. After menstruation appears in girls, a new train of action is established and Epistaxis is rarely met with — All the causes of the other kinds of hemorrhage are productive of this, though some act more immediately, as exposure to heat, violent exercise, blows on the nose, particular postures of the body (as with the head hanging down), and a tight ligature about the neck. These circumstances acting on a disposition congenital or acquired, occasion

bleeding from the nostrils —

Sometimes it comes on without any premonitary signs whatever; but when associated with constitutional plethora it is most frequently preceded by indications of a determination to the head: as pain in the head, vertigo, tinnitus aurium, a flushed turnid countenance, heat & itching of the nostrils, and in some cases, a constant throbbing of the temporal ~~and~~ carotid arteries — Now and then the disease puts on a more distinct febrile character, and in this case previous to the attack there is a cold fit rigors & flushings alternately, & a constipated state of the bowels —

The indication in the first place is to check the flow of blood when immoderate and secondly to do away the tendency to a recurrence, when this would be troublesome or dangerous — To accomplish the first indication a great variety of means have been used, we are first to place the patient in a cool situation, either in an erect or sitting posture, with his head a little inclined backwards — Cold applications are next to be made to the nostrils and back part of the neck, as

which is an excellent place for the purpose, to the scrotum. This last part possesses great sensibility to cold, & when such applications are made to it, they have a great effect in the suppression of every form of hemorrhage, particularly that from the nose - We often meet with cases which resist the ordinary measures, and which yield at once if the scrotum be enveloped in a cloth wrung out of very cold water - The means I have mentioned proving inefficient, the nostrils should be plugged up with a doseil of lint either dry, or wet with a strong solution of allum, sugar of lead, white vitriol, the sulphate or muriate of Iron; or what I have seen again & again answered, wet with water & then dipped into pounded charcoal - If these prove unavailing it will be proper, as in the other cases of hemorrhage to detract blood from the arm, provided the pulse call for depletion - It will also be proper to immerse the hands under water, made intensely cold by Sal ammoniac, or common salt - This plan often proves effectual when other measures fail -

As a dernier resort, when the hem-
=orrhage is so copious as to threaten danger
you must resort to compression of the ble-
=eding vessels; for this purpose a thread should
be conducted by a probe through the poste-
=rior nares & a piece of sponge attached
to the end of it, should be drawn into
the nostrils —

To alleviate a return of the hemor-
=hage the patient must steadily avoid
all exciting causes — Most commonly
Epistaxis is associated with a full condi-
=tion of the vessels, & then the debila
antiphlogistic plan must be carried
into operation - The diet should be very
low, & all heating & stimulating drinks
should be forbidden - As relates to the
medical treatment more particularly - ven-
=e-section may be used when the circul-
=ation is active, & their is great determin-
=ation to the head — Topical bleeding by
Leeches, & cups is highly important —

To do away the predisposition to hemor-
=hage from the nose, I have much confi-
=dence in purges - These are salutary
in all affections of the head, on a principle
which you will understand, & they

are particularly indicated in this case. Viz. the habit of constipation which universally prevails — All these circumstances forbidding the sufficient apply a Blister, either to the extremeties, or the back of the Neck. or establish some other artificial drain, & you will I believe obtain uniform success —

But here the question again arises, are we warranted in removing a Hemorrhage so often critical, & of a salutary tendency. Having already spoken at considerable length on this point I shall not again go over the same grounds — It must occur to every practitioner, that in certain cases which arise from ardent fever, & great determination to the head, it is extremely indiscreet to intermeddle with the effort of nature, unless the discharge proceed so far as to occasion extreme debility. Nor is it prudent to suppress the Hemorrhage in persons of full plethoric habits, with an apoplectic or other alarming tendency — The proper course in these cases is, gradually to do away the disposition to Epistaxis, by pursuing those measures which have been already mentioned, and

especially by instituting a vicarious discharge, by means of Blisters or Issues, on the extremeties or nape of the Neck.

Menorrhagia
or
Uterine Hemorrhage

We next proceed to uterine hemorrhage or what some have called Menorrhagia.

Menstruation is one of the most important functions of the female sex, & subject to de-=rangement in several ways, each of which has considerable influence over the health & comfort of women - Not the least imple-=cesent of these derangements is menorrhagia, which as the term implies, is an immoderate flow of the menstrual fluid -

This may be constituted either by an excess of the discharge, by its continuing too long at a time, or by its occurring more frequen-=tly than natural - Most women are liable to irregularities in these respects, which are not always to be considered as diseases, & we are to view in this light, only such wide deviations from nature, as are mani-=festly attended with pain, debility and sickness

In a previous lecture I attempted to shew that the menses are not bloods, as was formerly supposed, but a peculiar fluid resulting from a genuine secretory office of the uterus — Now is it true that all periodical discharges from the uterus are of the nature of the catamenial flux, my own practice leads me to a directly contrary conclusion — After ample opportunities, I can assert that in every case which has come under my observation of spurious uterine discharge, I have found the fluid to be pure coagulable blood —

Menorrhagia, properly so called is comparatively of rare occurrance; & even when it does present itself, seldom requires any medical treatment — Being a natural secretion it runs on to its usual termination, whatever may be done to interrupt it, unless we resort to rash & violent measures, which if successful would be followed by all those consequences which results from suppressed secretion —

The only remedies that are required are rest, a cool ventilated room, horizontal posture, Acids drinks as Cream of Tartar given so as to open the bowels, & occasionally if pain & irritation exist an anodyne is demanded,

But in the interval of menstruation I endeavour by various means, to make such an impression on the uterus as may restore its healthy condition - But more of this hereafter when I shall come to the treatment of the diseases of the Generative system - It may be collected from the mode I have presented of the uterine discharge, that I consider all those cases which call for speedy medical assistance, as hemorrhagia of blood & merely the result of accident - They may take place either in an impregnated or unimpregnated state of the uterus, & may proceed or immediately follow delivery - These cases however interesting they may be, it is not my province to consider, they belong to the professor of Midwifry & to him I refer you. I shall only remark, that whenever an alarming bleeding occurs prior to delivery, the child is as promptly as possible to be removed, in order that the uterus may be allowed to contract on the bleeding vessels, & thus close their orifices - No medicine or any other means except delivery is of the slightest consequence -

It is my duty only to treat of those Uterine Hemorrhagies, hitherto considered

as an increase of the menstrual dis-
=charge, & hence denominated Menorrhagia.
These are sometimes exceedingly copious, &
demand the closest attention, & the most
powerfull measures for their relief. +
They may be associated with a highly exc-
=ited inflammatory condition of the system
or with a low & exhausted state - When
they are accompanied by head-ache, giddiness,
23 dyspnea, pains in the loins, & a full, strong,
chorded pulse there should not be the slight-
=est hesitation in resorting to the directly
depleting remedies - The case is to be treated
on the principles applicable to hemorrhagies in
general - To subdue the force of arterial action
is the leading indication, & to accomplish
this, the lancet freely employed is indispen-
=sibly necessary - Co-operating to the same
ends, the bowels should be opened by mild
saline laxatives, & a state of repose with the
whole antiphlogistic plan must be observed
with the most rigid scrupulosity - After these
evacuations astringents may be employed with
great advantage - Nothing however is luck-
=ily established in the practice of physic, than
that these articles should be preceded by
copious injection, when much activity

of the pulse, or febrile excitement pre-
=vails. Nor does the rule apply with greater
force to any disease than to Uterine hemor-
=rhage, from whatever cause it may proceed.
Let the Lancet be omitted or too sparingly
or cautiously employed. & all other means
will prove inefficient, & sometimes even
mischievous —

As the use of the astringent medicines
the Sacchi Saturni stands, indisputably,
Properly prescribed, it does indeed display
extraordenary powers. The European Practi-
=tioners concur fully in this sentiment.
If ever, says the celebrated Heberden, there
was a Specific in any disease, it is the
sugar of Lead in Uterine hemorrhage — My
own experience does not allow me to go so
far in its commendation, though I am
prepared to unite with other Physicians
in a high eulogium on the article. But
to be successfull in a copious hemorrhage
it must be boldly employed. It is com-
=mon to recommend its use in the dose of
2 or 3 gr combined with ½ gr of opium every
1, 2 or 3 hours according to circumstances
As well might you treat the case with the
same quantity of pure water —

No good whatever, will result in copious hemorrhages, unless 5 or 6 gr be given, & these repeated every half hour or third.

I have seen cases treated with the moderate doses mentioned above, & never have I known them prove successfull - In more than one instance I have administered 30, 40 or even 50 gr before I could suppress the discharge and never in one solitary instance did any bad consequences result - The more I use the remedy, the more I am persuaded that the old notion with regard to its poisonous nature is entirely erroneous - The only shocking effects produced by the sugar of lead, when administered in large doses, are the suppression of the hemorrhage, & some irritation of the bowels such as is occasionally induced by the more acrid & stimulating purges.

It is already known to you that among the remedies for hemorrhage, Ipecac: holds a high rank - A great number of respectable practitioners have borne testimony to its efficacy in Hemoptesis: though it is in uterine hemorrhage that it confessedly displays its best powers - In this case it is quite equal to the Sacch: Saturni

and some even prefer it to that
medicine - To do good Ipecac: must be
given only in nauseating doses, as when
it is urged to vomiting, I am apprehensive
that the consequences are mischievous - I
do not here wish to be understood as say-
-ing that vomiting is universally pernicious
in uterine hemorrhage, on the contrary
I have myself known the discharge more
than once completely checked by the occur-
-rence of active vomiting - Whether if it
were excited by emetics it would produce
the same effect, I am unable to say from
personal experience - Natural operations
are sometimes salutary, when similar ones
induced by art are productive of very diff-
-erent consequences - The effect of this med-
-icine seems altogether astonishing in the
suppression of uterine hemorrhage - In more
than one case I have remarked, that the
moment nausea came on the discharge of
blood ceased - By what precise mode of
acting, effects so striking are produced, is
a question by no means easy of solution.
They are not owing to any astringent pro-
-perty of Ipecac: as is sometimes alledged
because articles infinitely more astringent

are productive of no such salutary con-
-sequences - It is contended by Murray, au-
-thor of the work Apparatus Medica minim
that the effects are to be referred altogether
to the antispasmodic power of the article,
and the same hypothesis has been entertai-
-ned & reiterated by subsequent writers -
But allowing that Specac: is antispasmodic
(a point humanely to which I should concede
with great hesitation), its operation is not to
be explained on this supposition, since
articles unequivocally antispasmodic, have
no such effect, & neither of these hypothesis
are at all satisfactory - Some suppose
that the medicine operates merely by the
nausea it excites; but were this the case
would not the same effect follow the emp-
-loyment of all the nauseating articles, some
of which as tobacco, digitalis & squills, possess
this power to a great degree, yet are inferior
in the treatment of hemorrhage - The fact
is, the mode in which Specac: produces its
effects, is altogether conjectural, & perhaps
not susceptible of explanation - The dose
is one or two grains combined with 1/2 gr of
opium, & given according to circumstances
only 2 or 3 times in a day

As in Hemaptesis, the mineral acids have also been employed in hemorrhage from the Uterus - Most undoubtedly in some instances they have the power of suspending the discharge of bloods; but they are comparatively feeble & not to be confided in, when the hemorrhage is copious, & the circumstances alarming. But merely to restrain moderate discharges, some advantage may be derived from them - The best for this purpose is the Sulphuric Acid. It is in general to be administered liberally, 40 or 50 drops every half hour or hour being the proper dose - As might be expected, Allum has not been overlooked in this disease.

This, indeed was the earliest application of the medicine, & was made by Van Helmont who tells us that it hardly ever failed to check uterine hemorrhage if freely administered, there can be no doubt of its efficacy, but in modern practice it has given way to the more useful remedies of Sacchi Saturni & Ipecacuanha - It may be given alone, or in combination with Rhei & Catechu - The proper dose is 8 or 10 grs of each - Opium is also sometimes useful in combination with Allum -

Not a little has been said of the good

Lauer

of Digitalis in Attenuated Memorandum. It was originally proposed as a remedy in the active stage of this complaint, as a substitute for the Lancet, & we find it recommended by Cullen, Drake, Ferriar, and a number of other distinguished authors - But there is no substitute for venesection in an active state of the pulse. As well might you arrest the rapid current of a mill race, by dropping oil on its surface, as to suppress the full stream of blood which sometimes flows from the uterus, by administering small doses of Digitalis. Whenever cases of this discase are accompanied with a great discharge nothing is so much to be confided in as bleeding copiously at the time - nothing else will suppress the discharge, & if you omit bleeding you will place the patient in the utmost jeopardy - Digitalis operates on the same principle with the remedies already enumerated, after arterial action has been subdued, you may have recourse to it if the bleeding is not very copious, But where a large vessel has been ruptured, if you resort to digitalis you should do so with great care & circumspection, Determining from my own observation I should

day that it has the effect of debilitating & relaxing the vessels, & thus rather increases than diminishes the hemorrhage - Most undoubtedly it is inferior in these cases to the Sulphate of Lead or mineral acids -

As I intimated before, it is the practice in Europe to treat hemorrhages, & especially that from the uterus, by the free employment of opium - It is not my intention to repeat here what I have so recently said of the effect of this medicine - more undoubted testimony may be collected of its efficacy & under circumstances of almost every description - But I cannot help thinking, that practitioners have abused the remedy, by its too indiscriminate employment - It appears to me that in the early stage of every active hemorrhage it must be detrimental - But we often meet with this disease, associated with great pain, irritation & spasm of the uterus, by which irregular motions the discharge is promoted, or kept up and continued - It is in this case precisely, that after bleeding liberally, Opium freely given is very useful - The principle on which it operates is sufficiently intelligible without further explanation from me,

These are the most prominent remedies which acting through the medium of the general system, are found to be more efficient in the treatment of uterine hemorrhage.

In addition to them there are some topical applications from which great advantage is often derived - The best of them is undoubtedly cold differently employed. It is the common practice to apply cloths wrung out of cold vinegar, or intensely cold water, to the pudendum, or abdomen of the woman. Also when the circumstances of the case are very alarming it is not uncommon to introduce into the vagina a Lump of ice; or where this is not to be obtained, to plug up the vagina with cloths wrung out of cold water, But the best method in which cold can be employed, where there is profuse hemorrhage, is to pour the water from a considerable height in a small stream on the abdomen - The impression thus made in a large majority of instances, appears to be productive of great relief to the most prominent symptoms. Advantages are said to be derived in some of these cases, by injecting into the vagina, styptic, or astringent lotions, as solutions of alum sugar of lead, & white vitriol. I have never had recourse to this practice, & therefore

can say nothing of it from my own experience. But in some cases I have witnessed great benefit from large quantities of Laudanum injected into the rectum, How however, there exists irritation and spasmodic action in the Uterus -

The Hemorrhage of which we have been treating, though generally associated with an active & even inflammatory condition of the blood vessels, is sometimes circumstanced differently - It is then called Passive or Atonic Hemorrhage - This is to be treated on precisely the same principles & with the same remedies as those which I have already detailed in a similar form of Hemoptesis. — But in very old women, & in some about the period of the cessation of the Catamenia, we meet with cases of a different description - Hemorrhage from the Uterus occurs every 4, 5 or 10 days, in some instances only moderate, in others exceedingly copious - It is always a source of great uneasiness to the woman, & in many cases is eminently dangerous. Now and then this periodical discharge occurs merely from debility & relaxation in the vessels of the uterus itself, More generally however

it depends on a cancerous or schirrous condition of that organ, or a tendency to such a state - This disease has been called Hemoptoies or as Dr Rush termed it, consumption of the Uterus - The treatment differs from that already laid down - You should subject the patient to a low & cooling diet, consisting principally or exclusively of milk.

When a regimen of this kind has failed, it has been recommended to induce a Salivation, from which benefit has sometimes been derived -

With these remarks I conclude what I have to say on the subject of Hemorrhages,

See B.S notes on Hemoptoies & Menorrhagia

Diseases of the Respiratory System

Cynanche Trachealis
or
Croup

Today I am to commence with the dis-
=eases of the Respiratory system, comprehending the Lungs
and Larynx — The first that occurs to us is Cynanche
Trachealis. To this various names have been given by
different writers, as Angina Polyposa, Trachitis, the
name is Hives. The latter is a corruption of the
word Heaves which was attached to this disease from
the difficult respiration which attends it. The best
Nosological title however that we can apply to it
is Trachitis, as we thus clearly designate its nature
and preserve a uniformity in the medical nom-
=enclature. It is said to be a modern disease
and the credit of having brought it first into
notice & explaining its nature has always been
conceded to Dr Home who was professor of Mat-
=eria Medica in the University of Edinburg about
the middle of the last Century —

Consulting earlier writers however I find
a distinct account of it stated by Dr ——
who describes it as a new disease occurring at
Cornwall in England & making extensive ravages

in that country —

Cynanche Trachealis is principally confined to early life, prevailing among childeren from 1 to 5 years of age. I have known it to occur as early as one month after birth, but these cases are extremely rare, & may be considered as a deviation from the course of nature, & the general character of the disease. Families within my own practice appear to be subject to it, as I am called to the adults almost every month, —

Notwithstanding that it is alleged to the contrary, yet we have no reason to believe that it ever arises from contagion: It seems to be chiefly produced by a moist, cold, or unsteady atmosphere and hence prevails most extensively during the Spring season of the year.

By some it is said to be epidemic occasionally and this is perhaps true. To some particular places it is endemical. It is said that it is scarcely ever seen in Baltimore whilst Fells Point which is only a small distance from the City is desolated every succeeding Spring. & it is perfectly well ascertained that it is extremely prevalent at Leith near Edinburg, whilst Edinburg is nearly exempt from it — (Vide Cullen for its History)

σ In the application of cups here we must not apply them to the front part of the throat for we should induce suffocation

By Nosologicals writers this disease has been divided into Spasmodic & Inflammatory. To me however it appears that all cases of Cynanche Tracheales which come on suddenly must partake of a spasmodic nature, & this is proved not only by the early symptoms of the disease which corresponds with this view of its pathology but by dissections. These have been frequently made after sudden death, & have not revealed any of the phenomena of pre-existing morbid action: here then, death, must certainly have resulted from spasmodic constriction of the Pharynx. But under such circumstances, or when the disease comes on slowly, & is the effect of gradually extending inflammation, then it is of course an Inflammatory affection. But whether the complaint be spasmodic or Inflammatory we are in either case to adopt precisely the same treatment.

B

My mode of treating Cynanche Trachealis is extremely simple, & it has proved so successful that I always approach this complaint with greater confidence than any of the other affections which are peculiar to children —

I commence with a free administration of Emetics, & of these I prefer Tart: Emeti: repeated at short intervals in the most powerful doses. At the same time the child should be placed

& which I think preferable — When these fail the juice of Garlick or when this cannot be had onions in tea spoon full doses, may be considered an excellent remedy

in a warm bath for about 10 or 15 minutes.

The warm bath is a most useful remedy, and has often effected a cure by itself. But if the Emetic should not operate or if it should operate without making a beneficial impression, we must resort to copious blds, and at the same time repeat the emetic & warm bath.

The attack must be extremely vehement if it does not yield now. It will sometimes continue however in spite of all these powerful remedies & our next step must be topical bleeding by cups or leeches. and if necessary we should apply a large Blister upon the throat extending from ear to ear. But if this should fail or the symptoms continue, we shall never fail to procure immediate relief by pushing the Lancet ad deliquium animi: when carried to this extent blds will prove invariably successful.

My experience with this disease is large and never to my knowledge has it failed in one single instance; the hoarseness, cough, fever, and all the symptoms of the complaint subside in a moment. The disease being in this way broken we are then to administer Calomels, but not in small & repeated doses as is generally recommended, but in very large quantities in order to produce the most active purging. It thus effectually opens the bowels, carries

applied to the spine I have found preferable to the side an breast

Dr Coxes Hive Syrup is best to be used, also vol: Alkali

off all lingering remains of the disease, obviates a relapse, & confirms the recovery. But if some hoarseness, cough, & difficult respiration exists I use the Polygala Seneka as an expectorant — Its beneficial effects are displayed when the remnants of the disease exist, though it may be useful in the early stage as an Emetic: there however Tartar Emetic is decidedly superior to it, & should always be prefered.

As I said above this is the practice in the forming or incipient stage of Cynanche Tracheali. It is now restricted to the Trachea & is either a Spasmodic affection of the muscles, or a slight inflammation of the mucous membrane. But if it be allowed to continue for 8 or 10 hours, or even for a shorter time the inflammation extends to the Bronchia & Lungs, a great quantity of mucus or Phlegm is accumulated, & the Pulmonary vessels are engorged as in Peripneumona Notha —

The appearances which are now exhibited are very different: At the commencement of the attack the symptoms are, a hoarse voice, a dry barking cough, fever, anxiety, restlessness, & an indescribable sort of wretchedness; the child throws itself into different postures & cannot be appeased — It cries, whines and frets, & is always uneasy, & seemingly without any positive change — The disease continuing, the circulation is interrupted, the Lungs

execute their office imperfectly; the compl-
-exion is mottled, the cheeks circumscribed and
flushed, the eyes are prominent, the pupils dil-
-ated, & the expression of the countenance is wild
and haggard - The respiration is more laborious
with a full & disturbed pulse, or if the respir-
-ation is free it is accompanied with a sinking
condition of the pulse, - -

What is to be done in this alarming state of things?
The disease is now a Peripneumony & must be treated
accordingly - We must first equalize the circulation
by placing the patient in a warm bath & admin-
-istering active Emetics, as the Sulphate of Zinc
or if this is not at hand the Tart: Antim: . and
when the pulse justifies it, a little blood should
be drawn, but we must take but a very small
quantity at a time, - - After allowing the blood to
flow for a short time, we must stop it, and
watch the effects which are produced, & if they are
beneficial we may go on bleeding from time to
time until at length our wishes are accomplished
This circumstance arises from the great danger
of taking away too much blood during an enfeeb-
-ated state of the vessels, for the loss of even a very
small portion may reduce them below the
point of reaction, & death would be the consequence
But where the Lancet cannot be used we

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must resort to cups & Leeches. As co-
-operating with these remedies a Blister may be
applied over the whole chest, or if the case is ur-
-gent & requires more prompt means of producing
vesication we may apply cloths dipped in boiling
water, or in a decoction of Euphorbium & Canthorides,

The subsequent treatment consists in the plen-
-tiful use of Expectorants: The Antimonial Wine,
the oxymel or vinegar of Squills, and the decoction of
Snake Root will answer very well. Much advan-
-tage will be derived from the liberal use of Calomel
which is at all times an excellent expectorant, &
indeed would seem to be a specific medicine
in this case. - It is perhaps known to you, that
by the Practitioners in Edenburg, this disease is
treated entirely by Calomel, & the quantity which
they give would seem almost incredible if we did
not know that in Cynanche Trachealis there is almost
a total extinction of susceptibility to impressions
I have seen the quantity of ʒii or iij given to a
child in the course of 24 hours, but if they had
employed the Lancet before hand the 100 part would
have answered just as well. You will find cases
of this kind in Hamiltons Midwifry -

In the preceding observations I have
endeavoured to give you some account of the
Pathology & treatment of this disease -

The result of my experience which is extensive is, that it first consists of an inflammation or Spasm of the Larynx, but its advanced Stage becomes a Peripneumonia Notha, the treatment of which I have endeavoured to point out as well as my time will admit - But I wish to call your attention to a new view which has been presented of Cynanche Tracheali not as a mere theory, but as leading to a practical improvement in the treatment of this disease, Much has been said of a membrane lining the internal surface of the Trachea - It is supposed by many to be the cause of the difficult respiration attending this complaint - That it does now then exist cannot be denied, but dissection shows it to be a rare occurrance, perhaps not one case out of 500

Under the impression just mentioned, that it obstructs free respiration the operation of Tracheotomy has been proposed: whether this be a good practice or not, I shall not pronounce - but in this City it has always failed. If however this is evidence at any time that the membrane is present I should suppose that we should be warranted in trying it, But I do not know that it would always be beneficial for sometimes the disease is not merely a local affection, but extends over the whole of the Bronchia and the Lungs, exhibiting symptoms of a suffocated condition of the Pulmonary organs by Phlegm or Blood,

There are two causes which have conspired to render Cynanche Trachealis so fatal as even to be called the opprobia Medicorum: The 1st is the erroneous notions respecting its Pathology. 2nd Its feeble treatment. It is almost a universal impression that children, owing to the delicacy of their nature are not able to bear powerful & vigorous remedies. & the consequence is that in this disease practitioners have adopted an inert & neutral practice. of that kind which declares neither for the one side nor the other; the consequence is the great mortality. The Emperor of France held out a reward of 10.000 Francs for them who should introduce the best dissertation on the nature & treatment of the disease, but after all it was given to a man who recommended nothing for its cure but a weak solution of Hepar Sulphuris which according to his account would, after being used for 2 or 3 days completely overcome the complaint - but in this country we should as surely kill the child by this treatment, as if we were to shoot it through the heads, &

By no narrow experience I am persuaded that as regards the delicacy of the child being an objection to vigorous treatment, the contrary is true, & I know that children display an uncommon tenacity of life & survive

under circumstances that would destroy adults. They have been known alive on the breast of their mothers who have perished with cold — They resist contagion better than adults & recover more easily from contagious diseases. Nor is this all they are better able to support the operation of medicine as Emetics, Cathartics &c. & to this we may add Leeches. It is well known that during the growth of the human body the proportion of fluids greatly exceeds that of solids, & on the account of the fullness of the vessels in children they are extremely liable to inflammatory complaints & diseases of this kind, which often require Leeches — This is well known to Physicians who are acquainted with the diseases of children — Children are moreover endued with restoratives powers superior to adults — They recover much more readily from wounds, surgical operations &c. From these considerations while the least indication of life exists in a child under treatment you should not be discouraged, nor look upon the case as desperate but continue your exertions with the greatest Zeal — You may thus often effect a cure which will shed lustre on the medical profession & procure for you own skill a glorious triumph

° Molasses whey is a very usefull
remedy in this disease, & to relieve
hoarseness – It is made the same as
wine whey substituting molasses instead
of wine – Dr Physick has used
Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor & Laudanum
in doses on inhalation in this disease
in himself – Inhalation of cicuta in
extract or decoction has been used

Catarrh

In continuation of the history of diseases of the Respiratory system, I shall next make some remarks on Catarrh. This disease consists in an increased secretion from the mucus membranes of the nose, throat & Bronchia, attended with more or less fever; It is endemical to Northern climates, & arises from sudden transitions from heat to cold, and vice versa. It occurs most frequently during the winter season, as vicissitudes of weather are most frequent at this season of the year. But it is occasioned by other causes also, as abstractions from dress, exposure to air, sleeping in cold wet, or damp rooms, & in short from any circumstance that has the effect of suppressing the perspiration of the body.

It usually commences with difficulty of respiration, fullness of the Vessels, and a pain in the head, which is either acute, dull, or heavy. There is frequently distilled from the eyes tears or acrid fluid which excoriates the skin. Associated with this is coryza as it has been called very great lassitude, muscular soreness, and a cold shivering, or at least a greater than usual sensibility to cold at this period.

These symptoms do not continue long before

severds others occur, as heaviness of the voice, and roughness in the Trachea, accompanied with a stricture across the chest, & a dry irritating cough. As just described such is the ordinary character of catarrh, but if it has not been badly managed it will completely subside in the course of a few days. The fever first goes off, & then the cough becomes easier, & is accompanied with expectoration of a thick mucus - Simple Catarrh as this affection is at first, by neglect or improper management, it may be converted into the most serious diseases. I have known it to terminate in anginose affections of the Lungs, & croup has very often occurred in children, simply from neglected cough - Cold brings on the worst of Peripneumony in advanced life -

But as much as these are to be dreaded, they are trifling in comparison with the horrible complaint of Pulmonary Consumption, the most cases of which I am convinced arise from ill treated catarrh.

Treatment. - For the cure of catarrh my own experience tells me that there is nothing equal to a moderate dose of Laudanum taken just before going to bed - I have tried this more than 100 times in my own person, & much oftener in my patients with the greatest success - It excites a universal glow over the body, unaccompanied with much or any perspiration, & I should say from my own observation

that I do not think any advantage is derived from combining diaphoretic remedies with it. Here the Laudanum acts as a diffusible stimulant, & is of itself sufficient to overcome the feeble action of the forming catarrh - On this subject Dr Physic fully agrees with me - If however we are precluded from the use of this medicine by the prejudice of the patient, idiosyncracy, or other circumstances, it will be right to resort to some of the lenient means of sweating, as Ipecacuanha - The Spiritus Mindereri or the Antimonial preparations, and the operation of these should be promoted by warm lemonades &

This simple treatment as here laid down is applicable only to the incipient state of the catarrh: when however the disease is fully formed a more energetic and decisive mode of treatment is required - In cool climates when it is violent, it is not to be managed without Bl - the quantity & frequency of which is to be regulated according to the pulse & condition of the system - As a general rule however one bleeding if copious will be sufficient to subdue the force of the disease: but instances have occurred which refused to yield even after ℥C of blood had been drawn at different times. As auxiliaries to the Lancet, purging should be resorted too as early as possible, and for this purpose the saline cathartics are universally preferred. any of them may be employed alone, &

will prove beneficial. Tho I am decidedly in favour of Nitre & Tart: Antimony in combination.

A very common, & a very efficacious recipe is as follows viz: ℞ Sulph: Soda — — — ℥j

Nitre — ℥ij ℥ij

Tart Emet — gr ss

Divide this into 6 powders & give one every 2 hours until the bowels are gently evacuated. It has long been a favourite practice with many Physicians to treat this complaint exclusively with Antimony to induce, nausea & relaxation of the surface. A sweating seems to be indicated. It is fashionable in Great Britian to treat the disease exclusively in this manner, & in that country it prevails perhaps more than in any other climate, But whatever merit may be connected with the practice I am persuaded it will not answer here. As regards the United States this complaint is often characterized by the highest degree of inflammation, and expects the most efficient depletion is —

Much more decisive effects will be obtained from the Emetic operation than from mere nausea When this is early resorted to, there are few cases however violent that it will not remove or greatly mitigate — But Emetics are unpleasant remedies & cannot easily be given except in cases of children, & even in them they should not be used

in the advanced stages of the complaint when there is pain & inflammation — Under such circumstances Vs is our remedy, & should never be dispensed with, when this has been performed and the bowels have been put into a soluble condition then we resort to the antimonials in nauseating doses. —

Blisters by many are not a little confided in in this disease: when they are well timed they are certainly beneficial, sometimes of the first importance; but they will be productive of much inconvenience if applied too early, as when much cough exists they will harass & distress the patient without in the least abating it. In the declining stages however when there is a hard lingering cough and pain in the chest, then Blisters will be highly serviceable —

We all know how much cough mixtures have been talked of, & how often they have been employed - almost every one has his cough mixture to recommend, & speaks of its efficacy in the most confidential tone - all of them however contain Opium in some shape or other, it is therefore evident that such medicine cannot be administered with advantage at all times. Before the disease is broken, which will be evidenced by perspiration they would be injurious, producing head ache, &

aggravating the symptoms - but after the case has arrived at the point designated, they not only prove useful, but are the most important of our remedies. I shall omit detailing them all & content myself with mentioning to you some of the best of them - To promote expectoration & allay irritation I have found nothing so well calculated as the following - ℞ Extract Glycyrrhiza ——— ʒij

Dissolved in Warm water ——— ʒiij

Spirits Nitre Dulc ——— ʒij

Mist Antim ——— ʒj

Laudanum ——— gutts 40

Dose a table spoon full every 3 hours —

Another you may use is as follows —

℞ or Vinegar Oxymel of Squills ——— ʒj

Mist: Antim: ——— ʒj

Sp Nitre Dulc: ——— ʒij

Gum Arab ——— ʒij

Laudanum ——— gutts 40

Water ——— ʒiij

Dose as above —

A third you may take is thus prepared —

℞ Sub: Tartr ——— ʒij

Mist: Antim: ——— ʒj

Laudanum ——— gutts 40

Sp: Lavd: Comp: ——— ʒij

Water ——— ʒiij

Use the same ———

Perhaps it is known to you that the vegetable 33
and mineral alkalis have of late acquired considerables
reputation in Dentyses. In this city it is now a
very popular practice, & I believe I first introduced
this medicine in this complaint - I adopted it from
Pearson, & brought it with me when I returned from
Britian. They are also used in common coughs with
advantage -

I have now ran over the remedies most appro-
=ved of in catarrh: little however will they avail
if we do not pay the strictest attention to the antipho-
=logistic plan - As to diet it should be of the very
lowest kind, consisting of demulcent drinks, as
barley water, Flaxseed tea, mucilage of Gum arab:
Loaf sugar & water, all of which may be rendered
agreeable to the patients by the addition of Lime juice -
It is fortunate which these afford sufficient nourish-
=ment to the patient, they also alleviate some of the
symptoms of the disease - I am the more anxious
to press upon your attention the necessity of this
diet as the prejudices of mankind are against it.
"To feed a cold & starve a fever" you know is a very pop-
=ular aphorism, but like most of the vulgar maxims
it is entirely erroneous. For we know very well that
a cold is a fever, & often a very high one, I therefore
insist upon the great necessity of a low diet, even
where more may be allowed than merely demulcents

which I have mentioned - I should use altogether vegetables. as Rice, Hominy, Potatoes and the vegetable broth - The latter is prepared in the following manner. Take 2 Turnips - 2 Potatoes - 2 onions, and a little celery - add to these a gallon of water & boil them for 2 or 3 hours, or untill the texture of the vegetables is completely destroyed, then strain the liquor on some dry toast and add a little salt to make it palatable - The patient will tell you this is much more pleasent than any of our meat or chicken broths, & besides it is not the least stimulating -

The vegetable jelly is also very pleasant, and is thus made - Take ℥viij of Gum Arab: & ℥j of loaf sugar - simmer them down to the consistence of a Jelly, then add a little Lemon juice, this will be found as agreable as the calves foot Jelly without the least stimulating properties - —

The treatment here laid down is adapted only to the ordinary circumstances of the disease, as it is generally found in young people or in middle life - But in advanced life it is much modified and often proves fatal to the patient; It here comes on suddenly & is distinguished by laborious respiration, a flushed countenance, ~~and~~ a low feeble pulse, & an accumulation of Phlegm with - = out the power of discharging it.

From the latter circumstances it has been properly styled Catarrhus Nathæ - In this case if the Pulse & state of the system do not contra-indicate it, V.S. will be often useful, by equalizing the circulation & alleviating the symptoms - But for reasons commonly mentioned we must be cautious with the Lancet, & should never draw blood to any extent at one time - When it cannot be employed, or when it has been carried as far as is consistent with the safety of the patient, without being as effectual as wished - Emetics will be found of great advantage, much benefit arises from vomiting, it dislodges the mor-bid accumulations of the Bronchiæ, equalizes the circulation and completely changes the condition of the system -

Blisters are the next best remedy, they should be sufficiently large to cover the whole chest; by their action they impart tone to the Lungs, by which they are enabled to expel the accumulations of Phlegm and a relapse is obviated Contrary to the directions given respecting opium in the ordinary circumstances of Catarrh, it may be here used with safety in all the stages of the disease - It is never hurtful, & often displays the best effects - It may be given by itself, but it is usual to combine it with some of the more active expectorants, as Squills - Vol. Alkali, Assafœtida, Musk, Myrrh, Tolu, & other balsamic articles -

Catarrhus Epidemicus

I am next to make some remarks upon the Catarrhus Epidemicus - This is perhaps the widest spreading disease that we are acquainted with, not only pervading countries, but even the whole world at the same time -

By the Italians it has been very appropriately entitled Influenza - a term by which it is now universally known! It has prevailed through all ages & is described in all the medical writings, from the earliest dawn of medical science, down to the latest periods - As to its course it is said to progress from South to North - The reverse of this is sometimes the case - - Between the common catarrh & Influenza there is a very striking resemblance; they differ however inasmuch as the former arises from the sensible qualities of the air, whilst the latter depends upon unknown vicissitudes of the atmosphere - This, it is true is said to arise from Contagion, & the assertion is supported by no inconsiderable weight of authority - Yet nevertheless I have reason to suppose this altogether a gratuitous notion, & indeed there is much counter evidence on the subject -

It is stated that during the prevalence of this disease, the inhabitants of the most sequestered situations, as patients in the Hospitals, & Monks

in Monasteries, may by no means exempt
from it, but may observed to be effected in common
and at the same time with all the inhabitants
But independent of this, the Influenza observes
all the laws of Epidemics - It visits us at
stated intervals, spreads over whole countries
and wherever it prevails, all subordinate
diseases are subjected to its predominant influ-
=ence — Like epidemics generally it is va-
=rious in its character, being sometimes highly
inflammatory, & at others accompanied with
a Typhus condition of the system —

But most generally it is of the nature of
of an ordinary catarrh. It requires in its trea-
=tment the same description of remedies
apportioned however to its greater violence

But should it be of a Typhoid character
which is rarely the case, it must be subjected
to the same treatment with any mintes Epid-
=emic - and if Bilious treated as such, —

Study this disease well upon
that are candidates

Pneumonic Inflammation

Leaving the subject of Catarrhs, I pass on to the consideration of the nature & treatment of Pneumonic Inflamation - By some Nosologists a great variety of cases have been made out of this! thus - Inflammation of the Pleura is called Pleurites / of the Lungs themselves Peripneumony - an engorged state of the Lungs is denominated Peripneumonia Notha - and Rheumatism of the Intercostal muscles Pleurodine - But this division is too minute & by no means necessary to be retained - I shall divide Pneumonic Inflammation simply into Vera & Notha

Peripneumonia Vera

This comprehends Pleurisy & Peripneumonia; between these two there may be some difference, but we have no diagnostic by which we can distinguish them from each other, & even if we had it would be of no importance, since the treatment in either case is precisely the same -

Whether the inflammation be seated in the Pleura or Lungs it is always known to exist by pyrexia difficult respiration, dry cough, & a pain in the breast, or on one side - Before I proceed to the treatment I shall read you something on the subject from a well known author - (vide Cullen) -

As to the causes of this disease, they are the same with those of all internal inflammations -

It chiefly arises from changes of the weather and cold applied to the body, especially if it had been previously heated. It mostly occurs in the winter and Spring, & particularly under a variable and unsettled state of the weather, & generally attacks those that are of a robust Sanguine constitution, of an inflammatory diathesis

Treatment - Of all diseases of this class with the exception of Cynanche Trachealis - the most durable and best understood is the one now under consideration - Being a high inflammation the indication is extremely simple & intelligible - and as there is no doubt as to the appropriate remedies. - All practitioners of whatever schools they may be, unanimously agree as to the absolute necessity of prompt and copious V.S - - Even the prejudices of mankind are enlisted in its favour, so much so, that should we meet with any opposition from a patient in the use of the Lancet, we have only to tell him that his disease is a Pleurisy, & all objections to bleeding will be entirely done away -

When therefore we are called to a case of this disease we must draw blood freely & without hesitation making the orifice in the vein large, that the stream may be large & copious

There is no fact better ascertained than the great importance of sudden retraction of blood in the reduction of inflammation - this is indeed so true that ℥x of blood lost quickly will prove as efficacious as twice the quantity from a minute orifice - It is necessary that you should bear in mind a circumstance so highly important in practice as this - It is illustrated in cases of fever by Sir G. Fordyce -

It is not easy to lay down an exact rule as regards the extent to which b/s should be urged in this case - but I may remark much more danger is to be apprehended from timidity, than from an ex- = cessive use of the Lancet - In general I should say that in the case of a stout & vigorous person with confirmed plethory, the pulse being strong and the respiration difficult, we should take ℥xxx of blood at the first bleeding - but even this rule not answer our purpose always, & in a few hours afterwards we may be called upon to repeat the bleeding to the same extent - This however is not often necessary - My practice is never to tie up the arm until I have obtained a remission of the pain, difficulty of respiration and I care not whether I draw **XL** or **L** ℥ of blood

But this rule does not apply nor will it succeed in the advanced stages of this disease for a very obvious reason, after the inflammation

o It has been recommended by
some writers to apply coal in this manner
but this I believe to be a most thoroughly
mistaken

o The Burrough mat may also be used

has continued for a few days the minute
or capillary vessels become affected, and as these are
in some degree independent of the heart and great
arteries, no detraction of blood from the general circu-
=lation will have the effect of relieving them —

This pathological view which has not been noticed before
is found to be correct, & is illustrated by the whole
order of the Phlegmasia — For example in Opthal-
=mia we never effect a cure without performing
local depletion for the purpose of emptying the
capillary vessels — The same thing applies in
Pneumonic inflammation, but here nevertheless
we must not too hastily relinquish the use of
the Lancet, for copious Ops is still necessary
to relieve the Lungs, since a vast quantity of
blood is constantly passing through them, &
must aggravate the inflammation — Loss of
blood is better borne in this, than in any other
disease —

Satisfied that we have reduced the infl-
=ammation as far as possible by the general
means of depletion, we must resort to local means
and of these the most celebrated is Blisters
By some however their utility is altogether
denied, but there is no doubt of their efficacy
when they are well timed — My practice
with which I have reason to be satisfied

6 The mode in which calomel operates here is obscure, It stimulates the excretories of the Lungs & thus excites expectoration

is to apply them after arterial action has been reduced: there they are beneficial, by extinguishing the remnent of the fever, & preventing the further progress of inflammation - But when applied earlier I have found them to produce distress, & to aggravate the symptoms which they are intended to relieve -

Candour however compells me to acknowledge that in this point I am directly opposed by some of the ablest practitioners both of this & other countries.

By Dr Griffiths of this City who is a very excellent and experienced practitioner, the Blisters are at once applied without any previous P/S, and after 40 years experience he says that in this way they are productive of the highest benefit - My friend Dr Jackson of Boston, Professor of the practice in the University of Cambridge, informs me that it is his own practice, & that of most practitioners in the vicinity to apply a blister at the commencement of the disease, & his report respecting their efficacy is similar to Dr Griffiths - To all this I shall only reply that my own experience is against it and this I shall never surrender upon any occasion when it tells me I am right -

The preceding Blisters in violent cases much advantage will be received from local bleeding by means of cups & leeches applied

to the Breast-sides & Spine - Indeed these may be employed at any stage of the disease, & after general bleeding you will have reason to be delighted with their effect - But these not being at hand you may apply dry warmth, or hot fomentations, such as hot salt, ashes, corn, oats &c with utility -

As yet I have said nothing of purging which is so beneficial in other inflammatory affections - But as I have said, there are exceptions to this general rule, so some cases will not bear copious evacuations from the bowels, and in this one particularly all that we should do is to keep them in a soluble condition by the use of Castor oil, or the Neutral salts -

But more confidence is placed in Diaphoretics, & from our reasoning on the nature of the disease they would seem to be extremely well suited to it, Experience however shows that except in its forming stage they are useless, if not hurtful, but there are many instances in which copious diaphoretics at the commencement of the complaint has entirely arrested or greatly mitigated it - Here the Pleurisy Root (asclepias recumbens) as it has been emphatically called seems to be very serviceable - In the progress of the disease diaphoretics are rarely or never used, unless as auxiliaries to Ops - The Nitre & Specac, and the Antimonials are of use, not however so as to produce nausea, although I believe it would do no injury &

As soon as the cough becomes loose, & expectoration takes place, then the disease is broken, & we should resort to the remains cough mixtures that have been mentioned as applicable to Catarrh —

But sometimes when the disease has abated, some of the more violent symptoms remain, as tightness of the chest, & a dry, hard & sharp cough — when these continue the best prescription is Opium, Ipecac, & calomel repeated at intervals —

If the Calomel should even Salivate, so far from being an objection to it, it will be highly useful in extinguishing all remains of the disease! it will also do away all predisposition, & thereby prevent a relapse, & be a security from Hydrothorax, Consumption &c —

As detailed such is the practice in ordinary cases, but the disease sometimes varies forms, & is greatly modified as to its violence — It would be impossible therefore to point out exactly the treatment that is applicable to every form. I have laid before you the general plan, & the rest must depend upon your own experience & sagacity —

Nevertheless there is one form that is so common, & so frequently proves fatal, that I shall not altogether overlook it — I allude to the Bilious Pleurisy — to this form are added

all the characteristics of ordinary Pleurisy, many of the symptoms of our autumnal bilious fever, as head ache, red eyes, turnid countenance gastric distress, vomiting of a dark bilious matter, and a dry, dark and furred tongue – This is dif-=ferent from common Pleurisy in being attended with less action, and in requiring less depletion – Depression usually occurs after one or more bleedings and we should desist from the further use of the Lancet – When the Alimentary canal has been evacuated by Emetics, or mercurial purges, then we should administer draughts of the infusion of Serp-=entaria in order to obtain copious perspiration for 12 or 24 hours –

This medicine seems to be adapted to Bilious Pleurisy or severe accounts – Bilious Pleurisy occurs in miasmatic positions, where Int-=ermittents prevail, & they retain a slight degree of this type, to which as formerly mentioned Serpentaria is well suited, & it has been already mentioned that this medicine is highly useful in checking Bilious Vomiting – And while it answers these two indications we know that it is a powerful tonic & diuretic & therefore calculated to produce a salutary & permanent impression upon the viscera – If copious perspiration does not relieve we must resort to local bls, then to Blisters large enough to cover the whole breast

Pertussis

I proceed next to the consideration of Pertussis or Whooping Cough -

By Nosologists this disease has been defined to be "a convulsive cough, interrupted by a full & sonorous inspiration & returning in fits that are usually terminated in vomiting or expectoration"

Before I proceed to the consideration of its nature and treatment I shall read you Cullens very accurate account of it. (vide Cullens practice) -

B

As regards the origin of Pertussis I think there is no doubt. It evidently arises from a specific contagion and as a general rule, never affects individuals but once during their life! To this however there are some exceptions: during the present winter, & indeed within a month, I was called to two cases of Pertussis, one an elderly Lady, and the other an elderly Gentleman, both of whom were affected with the disease in early life. the time at which it most generally occurs -

B

Consulting the various authors that have written on this disease, we find that there is a great diversity of opinion with regards to the seat & nature of it - By some it is said to be seated in the air vessels of the Lungs - by some in the Larynx & Pharynx and by others it has been insisted with no little

& who has written a very able treatise on
Pneumonia, His conclusion is that it is
an acute inflammation of the mucous
membrane of the Lungs

plausibility, that it is primarily seated in the alimentary canal, and that the Pulmonary system is sympathetically affected -

Nor as to its pathology is there less difference of sentiment, for some suppose it to be a spasmodic affection which by others it is represented as exhibiting all the phenomina actual of Inflammation - The fact is, until lately whooping cough has never been well known - Dissections have rarely been made of persons dead of this disease, & all the views that were presented of it, consisted of nothing but speculation and conjecture - Lately however the subject was taken up by a very able man, who has added to all our previous knowledge many of the results of his enquiries - I allude to Dr Watts a professor of Glasgow he has made a great number of dissections, and conducted his work on the subject with great propriety - It would be impossible to detail to you all his enquiries, but in a page or two he has comprised the results of his whole experience He says that the disease is located in the Bronchia, Trachea, Larynx, & Pharynx, & in the air cells of the Lungs! that the inflammation is considerable - that mucus stops up the passage & often causes death - that sometimes the inflammation penetrates beyond the membranes & kills as in Pneumonia. ——

Notwithstanding however, more correct views have lately been entertained with respect to the whooping cough. yet I have little that is new to offer on its treatment —

Treatment. — The remedies for this disease are numerous, & hitherto practitioners have applied them empirically. being unguided by correct pathological views of the disease — It is obvious that there are here two leading indications, 1st To subdue the violence of the complaint. 2nd To overcome the habit of paroxysms or irregular vibrations by which the coughing is kept up after the disease has been worn out & exhausted. Taught by dissections the inflammatory nature of Pertussis we should hardly hesitate to treat the first stage by direct depletion: in this respect however we must be regulated by sound discrimination — In case of a child that is robust, and of a florid countenance and where there are some febrile action, I should resort to V/S without hesitation — This is especially demanded by the morbid condition of the circulation of the Lungs — & I always repeat it throughout all the stages, as in all the diseases, whenever the symptoms appear which render it necessary in the first instance.

We are next to employ Emetics — and by common consent the most active ones are here most recommended — They act in the first place by determining from the Lungs to the surface; but they are also

bettter by effacing a chain of false associations by which the disease is kept up - - All who are acquainted with whooping cough acknowledge the great efficacy of Ipecac: & Vit: alb: combined, in its treatment - By Dr Kuhn it is said to be not only an Emetic but an Antispasmodic, and on this account he always prefers it - In order however to obtain their full powers they must be frequently repeated and especially at the commencement of the disease. In my practice I often administer them daily & when there is great oppression at the breast, I give them every three or 2 4 hours -

In the intervals much advantage will be derived from the same medicine given only in nauseating doses, as small quantities of Ipecac: wine, antimonial wine, or syrups of Squills will answer very well -

All authors who have written on this disease lay great stress on the obstinate constipation which marks its early stage, & indeed it was this that led to the supposition that it was seated in the alimentary canal - But all theory aside, it is of great importance that we should keep the bowels in a soluble condition by means of some of the mildest cathartics, as Castor oil, magnesia or Rhubarb as a constipated condition of the intestines would not fail to aggravate the complaints in

Calomels however should always be given, distinct from its cathartic effects, it exercises other valuable powers - No fact is better ascertained than that evacuations from the bowels by Calomel has the effect of breaking down & destroying the force of diseases - It is the practice of many to treat Dentysis exclusively with mercurial purges To this they were led not only by speculations with regard to its propriety, but also by its great efficacy in the hands of a common Empyric of this City: this man has acquired great reputation in curing this complaint and it was at length ascertained that his practice consisted in administering large doses of mercurial purges in its primary stage.

But whilst we are making an impression upon the disease by a general treatment it is necessary to employ local remedies - Congestion of the Lungs are apt to occur in whooping cough; & there are indicated by symptoms which have been already mentioned - For these & for topical inflammation Blisters are of the highest importance - & co-operating to the same ends, & with them is leeches & cups &

Such are the remedies calculated to meet our first indication in this disease - They consist of Vs. Emetics, mercurating doses, active purging with Calomel, & topical remedies as Blisters, Leeches, cups &c - The treatment these lead down is required

in its full extent only in the most aggravated forms - Don't suppose that is necessary in the majority of cases, for many of them even recover themselves out by being left entirely to nature - It is in the violent & stubborn cases that all these remedies are called into requisition, and often all we can sometimes baffled in our exertions. —

Today it is my duty to enumerate the remedies which are considered as suited to the second stage of Pertussis - In the fluctuation of our practice they have been extremely numerous & diversified but as they have been hitherto empirically employed it cannot be expected that I shall notice them all. All that I shall do is to repeat generally those which are best adapted to the declining stages of the disease or where we have reason to believe that the inflammation has subsided -

Most of the Narcotics & antispasmodics have been liberally employed at different times, and among them opium has not been overlook'd. Whatever may have been the theories of practitioners, this medicine has been used by them all for the purpose of palliating the most vehement symptoms - But by a no less respectable authority than Dr Williams it is dare to exercise still greater powers in this case. In my own practice however, I have found it to have no other effect than that of calming

irritation, & for a time suspending the paroxysm of the disease, & this is all you have to expect from Opium in Dentition -

The Cicuta has also been employed in the cure of this complaint, from the authority of the respectable Dr Butler, who had previously signalized his talents in a work on the Intermittents of Children - It excited for a time no small share of attention, and indeed the writings of that time were replete with instances of the efficacy of Hemlock. Notwithstanding all this however a more careful estimation of the medicine has latterly led to a very general conclusion that it is inadequate to the cure of the disease, and that it will hardly ever effect it - Precisely on the same footing would I place the Henbane, the deadly nightshade, the Digitalis, & all the Narcotics that have been recommended from time to time - They all have the effect of simply calming the irritation, but in this respect are inferior to Opium: and whenever we are called upon to meet this indication we should never omit to employ the latter medicine -

As to the Ammoniacum it may perhaps be an exception to the general rule as laid down with regards to narcotics, from its well attested utility in Asthma, a disease which is somewhat similar to the one now under consideration - This however is a mere conjecture of mine as I have never

employed as the medicine —

Entertaining the hypothesis that Pertussis was merely a Spasmodic affection, it was at one time the general habit to treat it altogether with Antispas-=modics - All the medicine of this class have been tried in succession, particularly the Castor and the Musks - Of the first of these I know nothing from my own experience, though it has been recco-=mended by a great variety of authors — Cullen however condemns it in the most unqualified ma-=ner as altogether destitute of efficacy, & though I do not go so far as him, yet I am disposed to think that it is not a very valuable medicine - His opinion is the same with regard to the Musk - but here I do not agree with him, for determ-=ining from my own experience I do not know a better remedy than this article in Pertussis attended with Spasm - The mode of administ-=ering it is in Julap, the formula of which you will find in the Dispensatory - But it is a medicine so extremely offensive to children that we often experience great difficulty in using it - To obviate this it has been recom-=mended to administer it per Anos —

But whatever properties the natural musks may possess, they are equalled if not surpassed by the artificial musk - You will learn

from the Professor of Chemistry the manner in which this is prepared (℥iv of nitrous acid to ℥j of oil of Anise) - Ever since the time of Van Swieten & Boerhaave the powers of the artificial musk have been well known in Germany, but it is only of late that it has been employed in Pertussis. & to Rufeland we owe its introduction in the treatment of this complaint - As soon as this practitioner made known to the public his success with this article it came to be very generally employed - No medicine perhaps in the whole Materia Medica possesses a larger body of evidence in favour of its efficacy than this: During the last 8 or 10 years the medical jour=nals have been filled with instances of its efficacy and its display of original powers in whooping coughs.

But the highest authority which we have in its favour is Dr Baily, a man who never indiscreetly gives a medical opinion. After numerous & fair trials with the medicine he pronounces it the best, in this stage of Pertussis - As yet my experience with the ar=tificial musk has been but narrow, but from the few experiments I have made with it, I am inclined to think favourably of it - By my med=ical friends of this City whose opportunities have been more frequent than mine, the same flat=tering account of it is given - That it is a powerful Antispasmodic there is no doubt;

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ʒ of oil of Almonds [illegible]

or The Tinct of musk is also given
ʒj artificial musk to ℥viij Alcohol
Dose 4 or 8 drops

In all the Neuroses I have employed it and have abundant reason to be satisfied with its results - On the whole I cannot help recommending to you in the strongest terms the use of the artificial musk in this & in all other cases of Spasmodic affections - It is generally given & especially in whooping cough, in emulsion - The dose is the same as the natural musk, which is graduated according to the age of the child from 1 to 5 grains -

Of the oil of amber which is an ingredient of the former much has been said - It is highly extolled by Underwood who has distinguished himself on the diseases of Children - I can say nothing of it from my own experience - the dose of it for a child is from x to xij drops or a little sugar & water

But of all the Antispasmodics, that which is most generally employed & which is the most efficacious in this disease is the Gum Fœtida - Indeed such great confidence is placed in it by practitioners in this City that it has superceeded the use of all others - The practice of most of them is, after having premised Evacuations by Emetics mercurial purges, & bl - to prescribe the mentzy solution, which is prepared by rubbing down ʒij of the Gum in ʒviij of hot water - dose for a child a desert spoonful - -

The Tonic Medicines have also been much employed in Pertussis - The Peruvian Bark has been highly praised by many Physicians, but by none has it been so strongly recommended as by Dr Cullen, who ranks it above all other medicine in the second stage of the complaint - Dr Barks possesses such invincible powers in Intermittents and also other periodical diseases it is probable that it may be of service here, but as I have never used it, I must refer you to Cullen you may have confidence in it, for he is the greatest sceptic that ever wrote on the subject of medicine - Throughout the whole of his Materia Medica he generally sums up his account of an article by almost a total denunciation of it as a useless or at least a very precarious remedy: when therefore he gives his testimony in favour of a medicine I am accustomed to place as much confidence in it, as in Holy Writ -

Entertaining the same notions with respect to the properties of Arsenic as those of Peruvian Bark - this medicine has also been employed in Pertussis It is much recommended by Simmons & Ferriar of Manchester two physicians of great celebrity - From the great activity of the article they use it in small doses, as one or two drops of the solution to a child 2 or 3 years Old 3 or 4 times a day

o The white vitriol I think far preferable to either of these as recommended by Dr Kuhn - he first gave it as an Emetic, then in small doses as antispasmodic. The Blue vitriol may also be used

My experience with it is limited - I have however made one or two trials with it, to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the encomiums that have been passed upon it - but I have obtained so little benefit from it, that I cannot say any thing in its favour.

In the rage for new remedies the Sacch: Sat: has been lately introduced - The credit of having first employed it is claimed by Dr. Rees, & it is generally conceded to him: but in turning over the works of ~~Sagan~~ Savage a Nosologist - I find that he also used it, for after detailing all the other remedies to be employed in Dentepsis he says, "use also the Sacch: Sat: in the dose of ij or iij gr. - After the publication of Rees on the subject, many trials were made with the medicine in Europe - but I do not find that much has been said in its favour.

The last remedy that has been proposed is Nitrate of Silver, on the authority of Dr Jones - It has been a good deal used, & some cases in which it has effected cures have lately been recorded in the New York medical Journals - From my own experience however I know nothing of it -

I am now to notice some medicine altogether of a different nature - You may remember that I told you a few days ago, that the Alkalies for some time past had been favourite remedies in this disease - The credit of introducing them is due

to Pierson of London - I being much pleased with the result of his practice which I witnessed took down his prescription & brought it with me to this country - It is as follows -

℞ Carb: of Soda ——— gr iij

Min: Spirit: ——— 5 drops

Laudanum — — 1 drop.

Water ——— ℥j

To be given to a child every 2 hours -

Of late it has been a general practice to employ a combination of vegetable Alkali & cochineal of this I know nothing from experience, but it seems to have superceeded all other modes of using the alkalies - It is thus prepared -

℞ — Carb: of Potash ——— ℥j

Cochineal ——— gr x

Water — — — ℥iss

Mix them together & sweeten with loaf sugar - the dose of this for a child of 3 years old is a desert spoon full 5 or 6 times a day -

My experience now with the alkalies in this disease is sufficient to authorize me to pronounce upon their powers, & it is my deliberate opinion that they are entitled to the greatest attention, that they are undoubtedly productive of the most salutary impressions - To this point we not only have the concurrent testimony

of many distinguished practitioners, but
the popular voice is raised high in their favour.
But in order to obtain their powers they must
be given in much larger quantities than recom-
=mended in the prescriptions I have just respe-
=cted to you, for these will be productive of little
or no effect - Indeed it was owing to the circum-
=stance of my prescribing them in small doses, that
I once destructed them - But since I have doubled
my doses I have entirely regained my confidence
in them —

As to the comparative utility of the two
Alkalies I am unable to give my opinion - Lately
the potash has been generally used by practitioners
but I do not know that we have any reason to
suppose that it is in any respect superior to the
Soda - As to the modus operandi of the Alkalies
in this disease it is not very intelligible to us -
By some their efficacy is said to depend upon
their power of correcting the acrid sordes in the
alimentary canals - That accumulations of foul
matter in the Intestines & Stomach, occasioning ir-
-ritation in those parts, do produce coughing
from a sympathetic affection of the Lungs, there
is no doubt, as I have seen it exemplified in
at least 100 cases - It would seem probable there-
=fore that they may their modus operandi,

There is however no necessity for resorting to this chemical solution of the problem, for they exert a powerful agency upon the system as is exemplified in periodical diseases - I mentioned to you in a former Lecture the great efficacy of a few grains of Soda or Potash in Intermittent fevers when combined with Serpentaria & Peruvian Bark - - as in these the operation of the Alkalies is precisely the same - In both cases they produce a powerfull impression upon the Stomach & whole system, by which the chain of morbid associations, upon which the disease depends is interrupted & terminated. I have said that the credit of having first introduced the Alkalies in the treatment of Paralysis was due to Pierson, but it has rather been conceded to him for in Hufelands Journals we find that they have been employed in this disease from time immemorial in Germany -

Leaving the consideration of the Alkalies I am next to make some remarks on a medicine that has acquired a considerable share of reputation in this complaint - I allude to the Tinct: of Cantharides It has long been known to be a popular remedy in England; but the attention of practitioners was not particularly directed to it until about 25 years ago. The credit of having brought it into notice ought to be given to Letsome - His mode

σ Dr Physick says that the only
means to arrest the progress of the disease
is to induce a slight strangury
but its use should be limited —
It seems to act by revulsion

+ a new remedy I have just heard
is the fumes of hot tar — It is said
to promote expectoration — nothing more
is necessary than to introduce a hot poker
into a cup of tar which will fill
the room with fumes —
Sp Turpentine has been recommended
on the same principle —
External applications should also be used
the best of which I think is garlick rubbed
on the spine

uses to give it in the quantity of a few
drops diluted with sweetened water - He tells us
that even when it occasions no sensible effect, it is
not with standing promotive of benefit - but he says
it is apt to revive to effectual to should be pushed
so far as to occasion a slight degree of strangury
then he observes always suspends the disease, and
several repetitions of it will completely extinguish
it - But this practitioner is not the only one by whom
the Tincture of Canthardes is recommended, for
by many others it is highly extolled - As to myself
however I can say nothing of it, neither do I know
if it is employed in this City; but as it comes rec-
=commended to us by very respectable authority I
deemed it my duty to call your attention to it -

I have now gone through the remedies that have
been considered as best adapted to the second stage of
Pertussis - many of them however are perhaps entitled
to little or no attention, but as in Morals it is as useful
to dissuade evil as to point out good - so it is with regard
to medicine - Nothing can be more advantageous
to a Physician in practice than to be well acquain-
-ted with the dangers that encompass him, When
he is presented with a round of remedies & instructed
with regard to their various effects & comparative
efficacy, then he will be enabled to avoid evil, & to
do Good -

Recapitulation -- From what has been said in this & the last lecture, you have probably been enabled to collect my own practice in this disease - I shall recapitulate the whole in a few words Believing that Pertussis is at first an inflammatory affection, I first employ those remedies which are adapted to diseases of that nature, as V.S. mercurial Purges, and when by this Inflammation great accumulations of Phlegm are produced in the Bronchiæ and air cells of the Lungs, I then give Emetics, these should be frequently repeated, & in the intervals nauseating doses of Emetics should be given from time to time. In the next place should the child be excessively oppressed by the Inflammation of the Lungs, I apply a large Blister to the breast, & sometimes Leeches & cups - and as a palliative to the violence of the cough I prescribe Opium, When the crisis of the disease is gone, or when the Inflammation has completely subsided, then decidedly the best remedies are the Alkalies, & the watery solution of Asafœtida - - But whilst we are pursuing our remedial treatment a consideration of the greatest moment is in the Diet, change of air &c The diet of the patient should be strictly attended to, and properly regulated, as being in the first place an Inflammation, the patient should during the first stage of the disease subsist wholly on vegetable food

never at any times to be allowed animal food. Hardly less attention should be paid to the clothing of the child: this should be warmer than usual - nor should we neglect the utility of an equal temperature in inflammation: this is of the utmost importance, in diseases of the chest, and during the inflammatory stages of Pertussis

But the inflammation being over the patient must always be freely exposed to the air, Of all our remedies, none can so effectually eradicate the disease as a change of air, but from poverty or other circumstances, the patient cannot sometimes be carried into the country - we must then substitute frequent riding -

I have dwelt thus long on Pertussis because there are few cases of disease that more so often perplex you - or so frequently prove fatal as this - Cholera Infantum & Pertussis occasion a greater expenditure of life, & make greater inroads into domestic happiness than all the other Infantile diseases put together

102. III

Asthma

As allied in some respects to the disease of which we have been treating I proceed next to deliver an account of Asthma. This disease has most commonly been considered as a Spasmodic affection of the Lungs which comes on by Paroxysms, sometimes very regularly at stated intervals, though perhaps most generally it does not observe any strictly the law of periodical recurrence. There are indeed wide deviations as regards the return of the Paroxysm - cases are recorded in which the attack comes on daily, weekly monthly, annually, & even at more distant periods as twice for example in the course of a long life —

The causes are either such as act directly on the Lungs, or such as act indirectly through the medium of the general system — Of the first set of causes are certain acrid matters inhaled, as the vapours from Lead, Arsenic, Mercury or other metals. Also pungent odours, as strong perfumes or fetid smells, producedly a great number of substances - It is a curious fact that

the odour arising from Specacuanha which as I shall hereafter mention is highly beneficial as a remedy in that complaint sometimes brings on a paroxysm of Asthma. I knew a student of the late Dr Barton's who could not touch the medicine without inducing an attack - And in looking over an early volumn of the transactions of the Royal Society in London I met with a case precisely of the same nature -

To these causes we may add the various gases, as carbonic acid gas in particular - and different states of the atmosphere as regards either its sensible or insensible qualities, as excessive heat or cold, moisture or dryness - with some occult peculiarities with which we are not exactly acquainted - Thus the air of the country and suburbs is much more pervading than that of the City, and cities apparently under similar circumstances differ materially in this respect as is strikingly illustrated by Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is said that the air of Baltimore peculiarly predisposes to the asthmatic affections, and I have known several individuals coming from that City to Philadelphia to be considerably benefitted by the change of air -

These are the causes which act primarily on the Lungs - Such as I before stated there are some which secondarily affect this organ - Of these may be traced worng impressions on the alimentary canal made by worms, indigestable foods, from long fasting or repletion, from excess in eating or drinking, and constipation of the bowels. Among the causes may also be stated a suppression of any natural or accustomed discharge, retrocession of eruptions, and metastasis of disease, & the indulgence of violents passions - Most generally however the circumstances enumerated are merely exciting causes, acting on a disposition derived by inheritance, or arising from peculiar conformation of the chest and thus awakening the disease into existence -

But whatever induces a paroxysm it very commonly commences in the evening or after the first sleep, with a sense of tightness or stricture across the chest, & with increased respiration - There is either no cough at all or if this occur it is unattended with expectoration - The patient if in a horizontal posture is under the necessity of raising himself erect & approaches for relief to the

open mindane:- the difficulty of breathing
is known to increase & inspiration & expiration
are performed with a wheezing noise - the
voice is weak, & the exertion of talking more
or less painful - After these symptoms have
continued for a few hours, perspiration
breaks out, respiration becomes less labo-
rious, the cough which in the commence-
ment was without expectoration becomes more
free, and a greater or less expectoration of
mucus takes place, and all the other unp-
-pleasant affections are alleviated - there is
less tension across the breast, & less difficulty
of respiration towards midnight - Every
night the same symptoms recur and are
renewed again towards morning -

After the disease has thus continued for
several days the expectoration becomes more
copious, and the paroxysm ceases altogether,
The pulse throughout the case is for the most
part quick and small, though it is sometimes
not at all affected - the urine at the com-
-mencement of the paroxysm is pellucid &
in the remission is high coloured, & often
deposits a lateritious sediment - the face
during the paroxysm is often flushed
and turgid, but it is as often pale & shrunk

Asthma is a Nervous disease not often occuring before the age of puberty, and attacks the male more frequently than the female sex - it is most liable to occur in wet weather, but this is not uniformly the case - The paroxysm is often preceded by lassitude, torpor, drowsiness, heaviness and pain in the head, & many symptoms of vertigo -

As regards the Pathology of this disease very little I apprehend is clearly understood, By Cullen and most of the modern writers it is supposed to consist in a spasmodic construction of the muscular fibres of the bronchiæ, which interrupts respiration, and gives rise to the other distressing symptoms incident to the case, But a very late writer (Bree) who has treated on this subject not without ability has attempted to overthrow this doctrine - though I think unsuccessfully - He is contended by him that the leading and most common form of the complaint is caused by irritation applied to the air cells, either by fluid, or accumulation of the effusion of Serum -

As yet dissections have not thrown much light on the disease - In cases

of sudden death or where the complaint had not long existed the Lungs appear on examination in a perfectly healthy condition But in very old and protracted Asthma's we are told by Morgagni that the parts shew evident marks of morbid action, & this circumstance is corroborated by the well known fact that Asthma sometimes induces Pneumonic inflammation, or runs into Hydrothorax or Pulmonary Consumption.

On the whole it appears highly probable to me that Asthma is really a disease of the Lungs attacking in shape of Spasm, and that the inflammation and effusion, and other morbid phenomena occur only as consequences or mere effects of the preceding disease - But at the same time it must be admitted that the Spasm to which I allude is often only secondary in its nature, arising from various sources of irritation, but most generally originating in the Stomach and bowels.

The ordinary division of Asthma is into Spasmodic & Humoral - the one dry and the other attended with Pituitary expectorations - The first is the most common form of the disease in the early and the second in the advanced stages of life.

Whether the specificity is sufficiently uniform to warrant the distinction into these cases I am not prepared to say - but in practice this point needs not be regarded

Each form has repeatedly come under my notice, & I have found that they are both to be managed on the same general principle, only adapting the remedies to the circumstances of the system connected with the disease - It appears to me a much more correct division would be into Idiopathic & Symptomatic, because both unquestionably the disease does exist in both these shapes, But whatever may be the pathological view entertained with regards to the disease, the treatment divides itself into that which is proper during the paroxysm, and that which is suited to eradicate the disease & prevent its recurrence, —

A practitioner merely looking at the prominent symptoms of this disease would hesitate for a moment as to the propriety of b/s - It seems to be called for by the interrupted circulation through the lungs indicated by the difficulty of respiration the suffused & turnid countenance, and

a variety of other circumstances —
But still it is unanimously confessed that
this remedy is exceedingly ambiguous, and
while by many it is utterly condemned
even those who are in the habit of resorting
to it allow that the advantages accumulate
not at all commensurate with what might
be anticipated from the symptoms. It is
however my settled conviction that though
the Lancet is not generally required to a
great extent, yet in the more violent stages
of the disease it is useful and sometimes
even indispensible - Nevertheless I wish
you to recollect that I recommend the
remedy only in plethoric cases of the disease
and where the attack is vehement and of
short duration - Under such circumstances
it undoubtedly prevents that organic in-
-jury of the Lungs which lays the foundat-
-tion for Hydrothorax & Pulmonary Consum-
-ption - In determining on the propriety
of the practice in this disease we are
not to confide in the indications of
the pulse, as this in many cases is very
slightly if at all affected - But we must
take into view all the circumstances of
the case - particularly those already mention

as apparently calling for the remedy - 17
Cases do however often occur where Vso is certainly inadmissible, & would not, from any utility, though there may be present no inconsiderable degree of congestion in the Lungs - It is exactly in this state of things that topical depletion by cups to the back is indicated, & may be most beneficially employed - -

Of the efficacy of Emetics in a paroxysm
24 of asthma, infinitely less difference of opinion prevails than as regard the two former modes of evacuation - But these are objected to by some as hazardous once altogether useless. This objection has always seemed to me to be exceedingly fruitless, & so far has it been from influencing my practice that I almost always prescribe Emetics - As regards the nature of the case whether Secretion or Mineral there is no difference in the administration of the remedy - Short generally under any circumstances of the disease, vomiting causes a relief of the paroxysm, & if timely resorted too sometimes prevents its return - - Specaci is commonly preferred over all other articles - As far as I know the practice of giving it originates

with Aberneide the Pack and Physician
-at least an excellent Paper was written by
him on the subject, & may be found in the
transactions of the London College of Physicians
During the Paroxysm of the disease he adm-
-inisters 3j of Specac: in order to effect
immediate relief, & in the intermission
from 3 to 5 gs every morning to effect pur-
-ge & effectually to remove the complaint
When Specac: is given in these small doses
whether it produces vomiting or not, it is
equally beneficial.

It is right perhaps for me to mention
that Cullen and most other authors who have
followed him differ from me as to the equal
propriety of Emetics in the cure of species
of Asthma - He is sure by this writer that
though vomiting is very beneficial in the
pituitary or humoral, it is of no avail
in the Spasmodic, & is sometimes even
mischievous - To this I will only answer
that from my own experience I have
been led to an opposite practice, and
have found vomiting just as serviceable
in one as in the other form of the complaint
Do we not administer emetics to remove
Spasms in Cynanche Trachealis, and are

not the effects of the remedy, most bene-
-ficial? why should we not in Asthma
arising from spasm recur to the same rem-
-edy? But on this fair may implicitly rely
that as far as my experience has extended
emetics may be not only safely, but also
usefully employed in the Spasmodic as
well as the Inflammatory species of this disease.
By some practitioners the Squills is greatly pre-
-ferred in this case. It is not at all unlikely
that this article is well suited to the disease
and especially when it occurs in old people
whose Lungs are torpid and loaded with
phlegm, & that they may be relieved, require
an Emetic active and stimulating. — Much
also has been said of a combination of Specac:
and Squills, which has been reported to be
vastly superior to either of these medicines
alone - but of this I cannot speak from
actual experience - Emetics in nauseating
doses are by some preferred to active vomiting
while others on the contrary adopt the latter
mode, & which of the two is the better practice
has not been accurately determined — On
this point I have long made up my mind
to me it is manifest that as in all other
cases one or the other should be adapted,

according to the circumstances of the
disease - To breake down an attack, vomiting
is infinitely more powerful, and should
never be neglected, But with a view to the
promotion of expectoration, nauseating doses
are among the best means in the management
of asthma - Commonly Ipecac: is administered
for the purpose and is exceedingly efficacious.
But in cases of old people in whom there
is much atony of the Lungs, the more stimu-
-lating expectorants are demanded, as Squills
Gum Ammonia, the Seneca Snake Root, and
Root: Alkali - - Not the least efficacious of the
stimulating expectorants is a combination
of Lac Ammonia with Nitric Acid -
Prepare the milk of Gum ammonia ℥viij
according to the formula given in the Disp-
-ensatories, & then gradually add ℥ij of
Nitric acid, stirring the mixture in a
mortar all the time - It is also beneficial
in some cases to add from ℥ß to ℥j of
Paregoric. The dose is a Table spoon full
every hour or two according to circumsta-
-nces - From this preperation great utility
has been derived - Aq

As might be expected from
the known effect of Purges in the

Pulmonary complaints, they are entitled
to little confidence in Asthma - On the
contrary they are productive of injury if urged
to any extent - It is however important
that the bowels in the commencement should
be freely evacuated & afterwards kept in
a healthy condition, as the disease is in
some cases considerably aggravated & even
produced by constipation. Nothing would
appear more reasonable to a person consider-
-ing the symptoms of Asthma than that
Opium would be serviceable in this
complaint, accordingly it has been liberally
employed and with very opposite results.
It has lately been said by Dr Bree that Opium
is uniformly hurtful, and such is by no
means a rare opinion though it is not univers-
-ally entertained by practitioners - The truth is
that the effects of the remedy is not the same
in the different stages, being always mischievous
in the commencements of the disease or when
this is at its height, but after the disease
has been reduced by the active means already
detailed, Opium is productive of great advan-
-tage I am persuaded from my own obser-
-vation. We should never confine the treatment
of Asthma to Opium alone —

Every article belonging to this class of remedies, the Narcotics & Antispasmodics have been successfully employed, simple and separately combined. What was said on the effects of Opium is equally applicable to the whole of these medicines with this difference, that they are all inferior to that article in efficacy. No is right however that I should make an exception in favour of one of them. I allude to the Hartshorn which of late years has gained great reputation as a palliative of Asthma. The root of the plant is the part employed. having been previously washed, dried and burned it is to be smoked in a pipe like common tobacco. That the Hartshorn thus employed occasionally affords relief cannot be doubted. I have myself witnessed many cases in my own practice, & its efficacy is abundantly attested by practitioners both in Europe and America. But like other remedies it often fails, and perhaps we shall never be able exactly to ascertain under what circumstances it may be given with any certainty of success. I should deem however determining from my own experience least suited to dry or Spasmodic Asthma.

– luck after all whether Stramonium
is superior to Tobacco used in the same way
in any quantity. More than once I have
known relief of Spasms by a Degree, though at
other times it has aggravated the disease – I
have never seen any of the violent & fatal
effects of Stramonium which are alleged
by some authors of Europe, who depricate
the article – In the management of this dis-
-ease under consideration, no remedy would
appear to promise more than Blisters to
the chest, but actual experience does not
realize this anticipation in any great degree,
and there are not wanting some who dis-
-credit entirely the utility of the application
My own observation of the effects of the
remedy does not allow me to concur in such
unqualified censure, though it has so often
disappointed me that I am not inclined to
repose in it any great share of confidence –
It is asserted that incomparable more
benefit is derived from Blisters to the
extremeties, & in some cases when thus ap-
-plied, to use the language of Dr Rush
they operate like a charm –

As Blisters to the seat of the complaint
are (at least allowed to be) of such doubtful

utility it will be right to substitute some other resuscitating application such particularly the Plaster now prepared of Emetic Tartar - To the employment of this remedy we are encouraged by its astonishing effects in some of the pulmonary affections particularly Angina Pectoris a complaint so analagous to some forms of Asthma -

During the paroxysm relief is sometimes procured by draughts of intensely cold water in other cases by hot water, and in others by Beer and very strong coffee - Exposure to cold is also beneficial, and sitting near a fire with the feet exposed to it is still more so - Do not be surprised at my mentioning such opposite remedies - This is not the only disease in which measures diametrically opposite are found beneficial, & in which we must entirely submit to experience as our guide - It may be thought to the prejudice of experience, though it is nevertheless true that we can often, in the treatment of diseases compelled to throw all our principles techniques and tracks, & submit to the dictates of experience in the true spirit of genuine empyricism -

The inhalation of nitrous is well calcu-
-lated to relieve the Lungs and sometimes may
be resorted to with obvious advantage - even
the steam of water is not without utility
though it is rendered infinitely more ef-
-ficacious by impregnation with some of
those articles mentioned under the head of
Peripneumony Mathra

At one period in the reign of Pneumatic
medicine it was fashionable to use gases
or factitious airs in the paroxysm of this dis-
-ease, & by Dr Beddoes, Thornton, and other
authors they were extravagantly extolled -
By Dr Beddoes we are told that the effects of
oxygen is altogether miraculous - The moment
it is inspired the lurid column of the coun-
-tenance disappears, the laborious respiration
ceases, and the functions of all the thoracic
organs go on easily & pleasently again - but
subsequent and more enlarged experience
has shewn that no benefit is derived from
oxygen or any of the respirable gases alone
or diluted with atmospheric air, & that prac-
-tice like many other fooleries after having
engaged an ephemeral existence is dead
and gone to the tomb of the Capulets.

In the last lecture I brought to a conclusion the history of the remedies proper to be employed in a paroxysm of Asthma But to eradicate the disease another course of treatment should be pursued - As it commonly appears, the most effectual remedies in the case of the pneumic Tonics - It was formerly remarked by me that the alimentary canal is generally disordered - When this happens the management is precisely the same as in Dyspepsia - Most of the remedies used in the last case will be found equally effectual in Asthma, & particularly the Chalybeate preparations when employed at an early period. But this is the least difficult form of the disease and the one requiring the most simple remedies - It often happens that long after the paroxysm is over, Dyspepsia, cough and other pulmonary symptoms continue and threaten serious consequences - These are occasioned for the most part by effusions of serum, & some organic injury in the Lungs - It is under such circumstances that Diuretics seem eminently serviceable, such as Squills Digitalis, Seneca, alone or in union with small portions of Calomel - Much a little advantage may also be derived from the

habitual use of Garlic as it attested by many Physicians, and I am persuaded that one of our best remedies in common Sar, exhibited freely in form of a pills - These two articles Garlic & Sar in domestic practice are generally employed together, & have deservedly acquired much public confi-
-dence - -

To these I shall add one other remedy viz the Myrrh - This is beneficial by itself though its powers are enhanced by union with Peruvian Bark or some other vegetable bitter or aromatic article - As the stomach in this case is a good deal affected it is alwais requisite that the diet should be strictly regulated even when there are no gastric symptoms - No trifles in eating or drinking should ever be commitd, and much care is necessary to guard against the vicissitudes of the weather by warm clothing, & especially by wearing flan-
-nel next the skin - It is universally admitted that exercise and even labour is very beneficial in the eradication of Asthma. Long journeys frequently remove it, and contrary to what might be expected it is sometimes alleived by the exhaustion and fatigue of a military life -

To this point we have the testimony of almost all the writers on the subject. During the late war when a large proportion of the population of this City turned out for its defence, & remained encamped for several months, two or three of my personal friends who had been victims to the Asthma a great part of their living were completely cured by the fatigue and hardships they endured - All these means however failing you should recommend a change in the place of residence - the exact situation must be determined by the experience of the patient himself - It sometimes happens that a very moist atmosphere is most beneficial to Asthmatic people - and sometimes on the contrary the driest situations is best adapted to their health and comfort

Angina Pectoris.

This is a new disease having been described for the first time by the celebrated Dr Heberden about half a century ago. It is of rare occurrence so much so indeed that doubts have been entertained whether it really exists as described by those who have seen most of it.

The disease presents the following symptoms. A person is seized while fatigued with walking or some other exertion, with a painful sensation at the sternum, extending to one or both arms, at first no farther than the insertion of the Deltoid muscle, but afterwards to the elbow, the wrists, & even to the fingers.

As soon as the patient remains still, all uneasiness vanishes, but when the exercise has continued for some time and becomes continued this does not so completely take place. The pain under these circumstances will come on while the patient is in a state of rest in bed, & will be excited by coughing by speaking loud, by straining at stool, or by any mental affection. — but for the most

common exciting cause is ascending a flight of stairs, or a hill, or any other height inducing a disturbance in the circulation and this is most apt to occur when the stomach is full. To this uneasiness already mentioned in the Sternum and suffusion of tumefies may be added in cases of more violence, great anxiety, palpitation of the heart, laborious respiration, and a sense of suffocation with many other distressing affections which appear to threaten the immediate extinction of life. As a general rule Angina Pectoris selects for its subjects the middle aged, & men more generally than women, & persons robust and corpulent with short necks, & those who are habitually indolent & sedentary and often the Gouty.

In relation to the Pathology of this disease we know nothing which is at all satisfactory. it was generally believed by the early writers on the subject to be Spasmodic in its nature, though the part immediately affected was not designated or understood. This opinion was rendered probable by the general complexion of the case, by its many symptoms, & cure, & by its analogy to the disease supposed to be of a Spasmodic nature as the Asthma.

So close is its resemblance to this complaint that it was called by Dr Darwin, Asthma Dolorifica.

But within the last few years it has been attempted to be shown by Dr Parry that it is a species of syncope, denominated by him Syncope Anginiosa, arising from, as he alledges ossification of the coronary vessels. To this opinion it may be objected that there is no necessary connection between which he considered the effects and the causes, - That ossification of the vessels of the heart must be productive of great disturbance to the animal economy is without doubt, but I shall never be convinced to believe that the agony and distress of Angina Pectoris are consequences of any derangement in those vessels - Completely to refute the hypothesis all that is necessary is to mention that several cases of Angina Pectoris have occurred in which after death, dissections have brought to light no diseased appearance about the heart, & even when ossification has existed Angina Pectoris in many instances has been absent, - By a writer of our country (Dr Hosack) it is contended that the complaint consists in plethora of the blood vessels, particularly in accumulations of blood

in the heart and large arteries - As I do not consider this opinion better founded than the preceding I shall not enter into a details of the facts adduced in support of this doctrine. It is sufficient for my present purpose to observe that on the fullness & regularity of the circulation he founded his hypothesis, which I am not disposed to admit, having met with the disease in cases of extreme debility and emaciation - This fullness and increase in the circulation I take to be the effect rather than the cause of the complaint - Do we not find that such a state of the heart and large vessels exists without inducing any symptoms of Angina Pectoris - If mere fullness of the vessels was cause of the complaint as is alledged by the author alluded to, we should find it to occur as often as this fullness and increase of the circulation takes place.

Notwithstanding the number of dissections of Angina Pectoris, not much light has yet been shed on it - This is owing to the great diversity of the phenomina presented, no two cases being exactly alike - It is said that sometimes no morbid appearances whatever can be traced in any part of the body most generally however the heart is diseased

by ossification, enlargement, calcification of-
-fusion in the pericardium, or large deposition
of adipose matter - But in these instances
morbid phenomena are found in other parts
the heart being perfectly healthy - as water in the
chest, membranous adhesions of the Lungs, abscess
in the mediastinum, and chronic & other
diseases of the Liver, and the rest of the chylopoi-
-etic viscera - In one case also the phenomena
arose from scirrhus of the Pylorus - My
impression on the whole is that the Stomach
is the seat of the disease from which it is
extended through the medium of sympathy to
the pulmonary organs, & that in its nature
it is generally arthritic or Gouty. To this con-
-clusion I am led by the consideration of the
causes, mode of attacks, symptoms, cure, ap-
-pearances on dissection, and particularly by
the fact that all the cases which have come
under my notice have ultimately turned
out to be Gout - My time will not at
present permit me to enter into a minute
description of my opinion, nor is it required
as no new course of practice is suggested
by it - But I will relate to you a few
cases which have occurred to me and leave
you to draw your own conclusions. &

1st Thei was a Gentleman in this City who
for 20 or 30 years was supposed by his physicians
to Labour under Angina Pectoris - The symptoms
were all strongly marked - after the death of
Dr Rush I was called in consultation to the
Gentleman in an attack of what was consi-
-dered Angina Pectoris - Believing however
it was really a case of Gout I recommended
the attending Physician to treat it according
Vol: Alkali was given internally & sinapisms
applied to the extremeties - In the course of
two or three hours a complete attack of Dode-
-cagra came on which after continuing for
3 or 4 hours in a single second proceeded
from the feet to the heart, and terminated
the life of the individual - This case
affords strong testimony in favour of my
hypothesis, though it terminated unhappily.

Case 2nd Thei is now an eminent Law-
-yer in this City who many years since
was subject to attacks of a disease which
by Dr Rush and Dr Wistar was considered
as Angina Pectoris - Two or three months ago
I was called in, and found him suffering
with severe pain in his sternum extend-
-ing along the Deltoid muscle, & re-acting
to the Lungs. Believing the complaint

to be Pain I treated it accordingly, and the pain soon fastened on the wrists

Case 3d - There is a Lady who I have a long time attended with what was supposed by Dr Hutton and Dr Watson to be an attack of Angina Pectoris - For two or three weeks she has been troubled with a severe pain extending from her sternum to her wrists - Yesterday she drank water with red Pepper infused in it, and two or three hours afterwards I was called to see her with a confirmed attack of Dyspepsia - It is perfectly well known that affections of the Stomach and Lungs produce a painful sensation about the arms and fingers - In my Lectures on Institutes I mentioned that this was one of the symptoms of that disease, and I also mentioned in Hydrothorax that the pain in the sternum and on the authority of Dr Church, constriction & pain at the wrists were not uncommon occurrences -

The treatment of Angina Pectoris is that which is proper during the Paroxysm, and that which is to be pursued in the intervals.

As soon as the patient is attacked she should be placed in a state of complete rest and tranquility - Next when the symptoms

are urgent and the pulse tolerably reg-
-ular, Leeches should be employed, & that it
may prove effectual the quantity extracted
should be large, 15 or 20 ℥ must be drawn
at once, and in violent cases it is necessary
to repeat the operation to the same extent in
a short time - The fact is, that sometimes
the case is of such a nature as to admit of
no delay, & if the practice be feeble & irresolute
it will prove inevitably fatal - My rule
is to urge the Lancet till relief is afforded
or as far as I can do consistently with Pru-
-dence - But should this general depletion
be contraindicated or insufficient, cups may
be applied to the back, and Blisters to
the breast with great utility -

After these the bowels should be freely
opened with some active purge, as Calomel
and Jalap, or an infusion of Senna leaves.
It will be perceived by you that the practice
I recommend differs materially from that
which is laid down by the whole of the
European writers, By them an entirely
opposite course has been adopted - Con-
-sidering the disease as purely Spasmodic
they recur to a class of remedies which are
best calculated in their estimation at least

to overcome this form of morbid action and as Opium, Musk, Ether, Camphor, Hoffmans liquor, castor and such articles the exclusively rely. Undoubtedly either in the incipient stage or after the more violent symptoms have been subdued by depletion any of these will answer exceedingly well - This is precisely what I should do, & what I often have done with great advantage - Called at the very commencement of an attack you will generally find a dose of Laudanum or Ether to afford great relief, and after co-pious depletion either of these may be em-ployed, and the Musk Julap will not be found less effectual - The point for which I contend is, that the paroxysm after it has been completely formed can only be subdued by Opium and the auxilliary means or at least can be subdued by these remedies more promptly than any thing - But when the pulse is weak, & the patient debilitated we must not only refrain from evacuants but resort to stimulants & Antispasmodics.

This brings us to the consideration of remedies proper in the intervals between the paroxysms, & those which are given with the view of preventing the return of the

disease and of completely eradicating it from the system. These are either topical or general - Every practitioner appears struck with the importance of establishing some external irritation or drain in this complaint. Formerly it was the custom to establish this by perpetual Blisters to the chest, but of late the Speculic irritation of the Emetic Tartar seems to be preferred, and has gen=erally been substituted. The manner of applying it is either in the shape of a plaster or by cloths wrung out of a saturated solution of the salt. It induces a very peculiar pus=tular eruption of a nature very poisonous and difficult to heal, and very well cal=culated to keep up a constant and permanent irritation - Whether it is productive of so much advantage in the case before us I do not know from my own experience, but numerous instances, accomplished by this remedy alone are recorded by the different periodical Jour=nals of England --

Not less is said of the efficacy of Issues applied on the inside of the thighs of cures effected by them alone not less than 8 or 10 are recorded by such men as Mr Bricke and Darwin, so that there can be

luck little should luck that they really took place - Where Issues are objectionable either from the prejudice of the patient or any other cause you may substitute perpetual blisters applied to the wrists - they were much extolled by the late Dr Rush who believed them quite equal to issues -

The general remedies are the Tonics so much place on in the nervous and Spasmodic affections - Bark & Valerian alone time enjoyed a high reputation, luck neither of these, nor any of the vegetable tonics are now much employed - A great deal more confidence seems to be placed in the mineral articles especially in the properties of Copper, white nitriol, and the preperations of Silver - Cures are said to have been performed by each of these, and two remarkable cases are recorded in the medical journal by Dr Copp of England - - It was stated by Dr Rush that cures have been effected by White nitriol -

Neither of the preceding remedies have been used by me - Entertaining a conviction that the pathology of the disease which I delivered to you - is correct, I have always acted accordingly in the cures that I have

been presented to my attention —

My plan in the first place is to inculcate the importance of studiously avoiding all the exciting causes of the complaint — and in the next place to consider the case as exactly one of Gout, in which all those remedies must be employed which are best adapted to an Atonic & disordered condition of the Stomach, so that the disposition to spasm may be done away — It is essential that the diet should be light & easy of digestion, that the bowels should be constantly open, & that exercise by gestation should be moderately employed — As respects medicine, such as are applicable to Dyspepsia will answer exceedingly well — But when a strong impression is demanded the remedies for the cure of spasm, to which I have already alluded may be called in with advantage — though I have never seen a case which requires them — I allude to the mineral Tonics —

Plethora should be guarded against by Abs, purges and a low diet — In this way I have managed Angina Pectoris and have met with such success that I cannot help recommending my plan

to your attention - Whether the cases I 65
have met with were the genuine disease I
cannot positively say - but certain it is that
they were marked by the ordinary symptoms
and were so considered by a large number
of the most respectable practitioners of this
city. After all however you must not ex-
=pect always to cure Angina Pectoris, cases
of it which have existed for a long time
are generally attended with organic derang-
-gement, and when this happens they will
have wholly intractable by any or every
form of practice. —

Phthisis Pulmonalis
or
Pulmonary Consumption.

To conclude the consideration of the morbid affections of the Lungs, it only remains for me to deliver some account of Pulmonary Consumption

This is an undertaking on which we enter with little encouragement or satisfaction — confessedly no case of disease is involved in more obscurity, and there is no one in which the powers of our art are exercised with less certainty and less advantage. It would appear that our want of success is partly owing to inherent difficulties of a very formidable nature, and is also perhaps in some degree attributable to ourselves - An ulcer of the Lungs which constitutes undoubtedly the worst shape of Pulmonary Consumption is necessarily seated in the cure, from the loose & parenchymous structure of that organ.

The same happens in all parts made up chiefly of cellular texture - An ulcer seated in such parts is always ceteris paribus more difficult to heal. The difficulty arising from this

cause is augmented by the movement of the Lungs in Respiration. By inspiration and expiration alternate contractions and dilitations take place, and there exists that state of rest which is necessary to the healing process - To these two causes we may add a third viz; the constant exposure of the ulcer to the air, which under all circumstances prove very injurious in this respect - Select an ulcer in any part of the body so that it may constantly be exposed to the action of the air and you will finds that the process of healing is very much retarded -

Notwithstanding these interruptions however, we know that wounds of the Lungs of various kinds do heal without much delay or difficulty - To this ends we have we have the testimony of many practitioners, especially those attached to armies in actual service - Hence it follows that the obstacles to the cure proceed in a great measure from the attended con-dition of the Pulmonary organs by disease and that the difficulty is principally owing to the nature of the morbid action as we shall presently see more fully illustrated.

Both as has already been pointed out, it appears to me that for our failure in effecting cures in these cases, & for our having no distinct notions regarding them, we are ourselves in some measure responsible - We include under one heads a great variety of pulmonary affections, & apply without discrimination the same practice to each of these dreaded complaints - My deliberate conviction is, that this sweeping out of general action is as mischievous in this as in any other case of disease, and the first step of reform lies in the theoretical and practical view of the subject before us is to contemplate it in its more minute and individual aspects - The word Phthisis signifies a destruction or wasting, & when applied to the pulmonary affections denotes an ulcerative condition of the Lungs. But unquestionably cases commonly considered as consumption may exist, run their course, and end fatally, without the slightest ulceration of these organs -

All writers who have treated of this complaint with hardly one solitary exception, consider ulceration as an uniform concomitant, & make it an essential ingredient

in their definition - Cullen tells us that Pulmonary Consumption is "emaciation and debility of the body, with cough, hectic Fever, and a copious expectoration of Pus". It is evident that he here enumerates the existence of Ulcers, and that more plainly appears in his subsequent history of the disease By Baily in his description of the disease it is said that every organic affection of the Lungs which left to itself produces progressive disorganization, succeeded by ulcers and followed by death, should be considered as Phthisis Pulmonalis -- It is not my intention formally to criticize on either of the definitions above stated - they appear to me defective in many respects, & especially because they exclude many diseases which because they may resemble consumption in all their symptoms are unattended with ulceration - It is difficult to define consumption, as diversified are the forms which it assumes in different cases - No practitioner has ever met with the complaints so unequivocally characterized that when called on to include all the varieties under one definition, he would not be greatly embarrassed to obtain precision

in the case - It will be better to consider each species distinctly, & such a plan I shall now pursue - By the old writers, & particularly by those much addicted to artificial arrangement of diseases consumption has been enriched with almost numberless species - Eighteen species of the complaint are made by Sauvage, & the catalogue has even been increased by some more modern nosologists - As in my opinion the only reason for admission of species is to obtain practical precision I shall be content with proposing the subject to your notice a much more limited number of forms - The first species of which I shall treat is commonly designated by the term -

Tubercular consumption

Before proceeding to describe the symptoms of the case, I shall say a few words on the nature and appearance of those bodies supposed to be the cause of consumption, as the meaning of the term informs us -

They are small bodies or masses of indurated substances formed in the Lungs - By Storck who has given us the best account of these it is said that on dissection of persons

who have died of this disease, the tubercles are found of all sizes from that of a small grain or gravel to the bigness of a Chesnut or horse bean, and are generally met with in clusters - On cutting into them they appear of a white, smooth, cartilaginous nature - In the smallest ones no opening is distinguishable, but in such as are further advanced, minute apertures are discoverable - The tubercles which are still larger have one or more cavities containing a fluid resembling pus, which having removed, small openings are discoverable and more purulent matter may be forced out, by pressure, through the fungeis - The largest tubercles on being emptied are found to be capsules in which interbranches the mineral appear -

As relates to their origin or mode of production nothing precise or definite is known It is generally supposed they are intimately connected with a Strumous or scrophulous diathesis, and by some it is alledged that they are new enlargements of the Lymphatic glands - But whatever may be the correctness of the latter portion of the proposition which is sufficiently established in a large proportion

of cases, the second Bank is usually unfor-
-tunate - To express myself more clearly I entertain
little doubt that the tubercles are entirely conn-
-ected with the scrophulous state of the system
but I do not believe that they are constituted
by enlarged lymphatic glands - No part of
the body has so few of these glands as the Lungs,
and even admitting their existence, there cannot
be one where then two of the tubercles. -
By the dissections of Baily it appears that they
are accessories by mere deposition of matter
in the capillaries - that some of them are
cheesy - some cartilaginous, some osseous, and
that occasionally they are compounds of matter
which cannot be compared to any thing so spec-
-ulair is its nature -

Thus formed the tubercle remains for
a great length of time often - sometimes for
many years indolent and inactive, with little
or no increase in their size - At length inva-
-sion, excited by the ordinary causes of inhala-
-tion, they take on a morbid action & consti-
-tute the disease called Pulmonary Consumption,
At first these tubercles enlarge, become red,
and more vascular - then in the center one
or more cavities are formed in which are
found small quantities of imperfect pus -

These cavities gradually increase and by degrees loose their compact structure, and are converted into an abscess denominated in medical language Vomica - These bursting discharge their contents into the Bronchia - After the rupture of the abscess the ulcer rapidly advances till finally the whole substance of the Lungs is destroyed & miseries in one mass of disease - It is now that Hectic Fever makes its appearance and the strength of the Patient sinks with frequent rapidity It sometimes happens that one tubercle at a time takes on the suppurative action and under such circumstances the progress of the complaint is exceedingly lingering and protracted - Now and then the ulcer heals and a temporary remission or suspension of the disease encourages the hope of an entire recovery - but this state of things is delusive and does not long continue - but on the next exposure, one or more of the tubercles inflame and a repetition of the preceding symptoms takes place - and thus the case runs on with alternate hope and disappointment till at length the Patient becomes completely worn out and sinks under the disease -

Of the exciting causes of Consumption to which I allude, the common are Catarrh and ill cured Pneumonic inflammation repelled eruption, sedentary occupations, & particularly such as require the lungs to be continually bent - and those employments in which acrid and irritating particles are thrown off and taken into the Lungs, as Stone cutting the grinding of needles, and working in metals from which fumes of an acrid & irritating nature are disengaged - To this may be added playing on Wind Instruments as the Flute & Clarionet, debauchery, excessive eating and drinking, the suppression of any accustomed evacuation, as the menses or hemorrhoids, & certain states of the air & particularly of climate, of which more hereafter -

Tubercles in the commencement are attended with a slight and short cough, which afterwards becomes habitual, and is often little remarked by the person affected, and sometimes so little as to be totally denied by the patient himself - At the same time the respiration is easily hurried by much labour or exertion, & the patient becomes languid and indolent - This state will sometimes continue for a year or even two years without any complaint being made respecting it,

except only that there is a greater liability
to be affected by colds than usual, which are
frequent and difficult of cure - These humours
being supposed to arise from the ordinary causes
do not disturb the patient or his friends, and
therefore lead to no precaution - on one or another
of these occasions the cough becomes more con-
siderable, and is particularly troublesome on
laying down at night - This calls for the closest
attention especially if the increase of cough comes
on in the summer season - Scrophula is always
more alarming in Summer than in winter
as it denotes a firm fixture and establishment
of the disease - The cough that first comes
on, is for a considerable time without expectoration
but when from repeatedly catching cold the patient
is affected with a severe cough, there is then some
expectoration which is more considerable in the
morning - The matter thus coughed up by degrees
becomes more copious, more viscid & more opaque,
At length it assumes a yellowish or greenish colour
and a purulent appearance - The whole of the
matter however is not changed in this manner
but when one part retains the appearance of
mucus, the other is changed as above mentioned.
As the complaint progresses the cough becomes
more frequent & particularly troublesome at night,

the matter assumes still more the pur-
-ulent aspect, and the weakness and debility are
increased from the occurrence of Hectic Fever.

This is a very short account of Pulmonary Con-
-sumption as delivered by Dr Duncan, professor
at Edinburgh & physician of great merit, It is
not very difficult to distinguish tubercular
consumption from the other forms of the dis-
-ease - besides the peculiarity of the circumstan-
-ces under which it commences, there are almost
always peculiarities of form and constitution,
which predispose to the complaint and assist
in forming our judgment - such as the long &
delicate neck, the narrow chest, the prominent
shoulders, high sharp bones, delicate complexion
thick upper lip, light hair, thinness of skin
large prominent veins, weak voice, much
sensibility, great vivacity of mind, and all the
other signs denoting a scrophulous diathesis -

We have now come to the treatment
of this form of the disease - It is obvious
that this must be exceedingly different, under
the various circumstances of the case - The
indications however in the first stage are clearly
marked out - the principle or leading object
is, plainly to suppress the progress of inflam-
-mation in the Tubercles so as to prevent

suppuration and its mischievous consequences - By the remedies calculated to meet this indication the most powerful and efficacious is unquestionably Bark - It is now a Century since this remedy was introduced into the management of the early stages of this disease by Dr Dover, well known to you by the Powder which goes by his name - It was advised by him that a portion of blood be taken for 8 or 10 days daily, and afterwards every 2 or three days for a much longer time. so that in some cases the patient was bled more than 50 times - By this abuse of the remedy it fell entirely into discredit, and as often happens in such cases, a practice directly opposite was recommended - To the Late Dr Rush the credit is indisputably due of having restored the practice, so far at least as regards our country, & of regulating it with a wise discretion and sound Judgment - To you into whom the principles of medicine have been so carefully instilled I need not remark that in this and other cases you should be governed in the use of the Lancet by the constitution of the Pulse, and by those other circumstances which assist in ascertaining a knowledge of the state of the system -

As a circumstance which should influence you in the employment of Bs, you should always bear in mind on the one hand the most importance of subduing inflammation, and on the other hand the extreme debility which often attends the case and the direct tendency of the remedy to hasten and increase this state - -

After you have bled your patient as far as you deem it proper, you may next resort as an auxiliary means to topical bleeding - This is to be effected by the employment of Cups and must undoubtedly the greatest advantage results from this remedy in the early stage of Pulmonary Consumption - It is a Bare reason to believe in the generality of cases preferable even to the use of the Lancet - It relieves the inflammation of the tubercles as effectually and does not to the same extent exhaust the strength of the patient - But if there is much fever in the circulation and other unequivocal signs of inflammation, then have recourse to the Lancet and employ it very freely - There are many cases of Consumption in which depletion in no form can be employed - the debility already existing being so great that the detraction of the smallest portion of blood would be followed by the most

serious consequences - Then we may
view with unequivocal utility to the use
of what is called dry cupping. or in other words
the application of cups to the whole sheet with-
-out previously making any scarifications -
The manner in which the remedy operates
must be perfectly intelligible to you all.
It invites the circulation from the Lungs to
the surface, & thus alleviates inflammation
and retards the advancement of the tubercles
to suppuration - This mode of practice has
been much adopted in this country, and in
attestation of its efficacy we have the testimony
of the most respectable Physicians - It is a
remedy with which Dr Physick is perfectly en-
-amoured from the good effects recently ass-
-ociated from it by him in several cases
of Pulmonary Consumption - The immense
advantage of establishing some counter ir-
-itation in this complaint has long been known
and acknowledged - This is accomplished
either by a Blister, a Seton, an Issue, or any
thing of a similar character - I do not
believe there is much difference in the efficacy
of these modes, & you may employ the one
or the other as you find it most convenient
and least objectionable to the patient -

But to attain the full effect from Blisters they should be kept so as to produce considerable discharge & then dress them with stimulating ointments - Of late it has been much the fashion as well in Europe as in this country to substitute the application of Tartar Emetic Plaster to which I have already on more than one occasion alluded - but I have reason to believe that this is recommended for very little except its novelty - It has frequently been tried by me within the last eight years, and I am not sensible that I have derived from it so much advantage as from a perpetual Blister - It is useful but not more so than the old fashioned vesicating applications - It is far more disagreeable to the patient, inducing more pain and therefore is more alternately resisted.

Emetics have been greatly established in the early stage of Pulmonary consumption - that they are beneficial cannot hopefully be questioned - To this point a great deal of evidence might be collected from all the writers who have treated on this subject They operate efficaciously in different ways first - they permanently equalize the circulation & excitability - 2nd They promote absorption

as is proved by their effect in dispersing
boiles and other glandular tumours — In
addition to these they operate beneficially in a
manner which cannot be readily explained. Of
this point I am convinced from having again
and again witnessed their effects in a great
variety of cases ——

Much difference of opinion has existed
as to the comparative powers of different Em-
-etics - Ipecac is commonly preferred. It is a
medicine which I have generally employed, and
I have always had reason to be satisfied with
it — But the white Vitriol is preferred by many
of the European writers, who declare that it is
better adapted to Consumption than any other
Emetic — Why it should be so has by no means
been explained in a manner satisfactory to me-

That however you may derive the full advan-
-tage of vomiting you should not too suddenly des-
-ist - An Emetic should be given daily for a week
or even two or three weeks in order that it may
prove serviceable in the disease — By this frequent
repetition of the remedy you imitate the effects
of a sea voyage which has so often been beneficial
in Phthisis Pulmonalis — During my residence
in Europe this practice was chiefly relied on in
the English Hospitals in the first stage —

Like all other remedies it was followed by varying success, but on the whole it appears to me to justify the high degree of confidence reposed in it. Certain it is that I have often seen tubercular consumption in the early stage removed by repeated vomiting — Dr Cammann has written the most able work on this subject His experience was very ample - he tried many mode of practice, and at last was led to the conclusion that vomiting once in a persevering manner was infinitely most successful -

In my Lecture of yesterday I detailed to you some of the remedies employed in the first or inflammatory stage of consumption - As a part of the same plan of treatment it is very common at this state of the complaint to recur to those articles calculated to reduce the force of the circulation By many practitioners the Saline purges are prescribed for this purpose, and though sometimes beneficial, they may exceedingly in their effects - We should carefully guard against the abuse of them which is productive of mischief in every variety of Pulmonary affection - You should be content with merely keeping the bowels open —

A much more common and perhaps a safer course to meet the indication before us

is by the antimonials articles in minute doses alone or in combination with Nitre — What is denominated the antimonial powder with out the Calomels will be found to answer very well and is greatly employed in the Practice of this City —

It is known to all of you that several years past Mercury has been highly extolled in every stage and form of Pulmonary Consumption - but this more generally considered so, is not a new practice - As long ago as commencing the last Century it was employed by Dr Radcliff in the case of King William - and about the same era appeared to be the favourite remedy in pectoral complaints - It is also a part of the treatment recommended by Mosely in his celebrated dessertation on Pulmonary Consumption It appears however that except in some cases hereafter to be detailed, the practice lost all its reputation & for a great length of time was totally abandoned - That it is occasionally beneficial in Phthisis Pulmonalis cannot be denied. It would be perfectly easy to collect as accurate within my own observation a number of cases of this disease relieved or perfectly cured by means of Salivation - but not one of these cases was genuine or Tubercular Consumption —

The form of the disease to which Mercury is applicable shall presently be designated — it is enough at present to state that it is mischievous in every stage of Hereditary or Tubercular Consumption, and no practitioner either here or in Europe now prescribes it under these circumstances of the disease —

During that period when the most sanguine expectations were indulged especially in this country with regard to the powers of Mercury over that horrible complaint, the medicine was generally and indiscriminately employed in every case — the consequence was that it produced so much harm as to deter practitioners from using it, so that at present it is pretty much abandoned even by those who formerly placed so much confidence in its powers — Why mercury should be prejudicial in Tubercular Consumption considering its great efficacy in Scrophula is not intelligible

Exactly the same would be expected if we were to rely on analogy alone — but of the fact of its doing harm in Tubercular Consumption, not the slightest doubt exists — It will indeed in some cases operate most capriciously — In this complaint more than one instance I have known, when the disease was in the incipient stage & the patient still able to attend to his occupation

out of doors, a dose of Mercury being given he was infinitely rendered worse, & in the course of a few weeks destroyed - This, Gentlemen, is no sentiment peculiar to myself: as far as I know all the ablest Practitioners in this place concur with me, and I am also supported by the united experience of the medical world. Among those who had the least confidence in Mercury in Consumption & especially in the Pancreatic kind was Dr Rush who at one time considered it the anchor of Hope in the complaint before us - To my certain knowledge a few days only before his death he refused to prescribe the medicine having lost all confidence in its power - —

What report shall I make to you of Digitalis in this disease. Not a great length of time has elapsed since the confidence of the medical public was almost unbounded in the article - Medical faith indeed was so strongly placed in it, that Consumption even in the last stage, was, by the agency of this remedy to become almost certainly submissive to our controul - It is hardly necessary for me to remark that these high romantic expectations and brilliant prospects have never been realized - Nevertheless it does appear after making the proper deduction for the enthusiasm of the moment,

that Digitalis manifests ample powers
in some cases of pulmonary Consumption.
To deny indeed its utility in this disease would
be to discard altogether some of the strongest
evidence ever produced in favour of any
remedy - By Dr Darwin it was early spoken
of as an important article in the treatment
of some forms of Consumption, and not long
afterwards it attracted general attention -
It was resorted too by Ferrier & according to
his report with almost invariable success:
But no one has had so extensive a trial with
the medicine as Dr Drake, and his opinion
is favourable to it - "The article" says he "has
been given several years in pulmonary hemor-
rhage with effect, & certainly will continue
to be with the intelligent whatever may be the
result of its trial in Phthisis - I am happy
to say however that the success which has hith-
erto attended the exhibition of the Digitalis
in Phthisis has been very considerable. Several
patients in its confirmed state have been cured
by this remedy, & almost all have been relieved
Life has been protracted by it, & when death has
taken place, whilst the system was under its
influence, it has been free from pain & struggle.
My expectations have been completely answered".

The paper of Dr Drake containing the history of 15 well delineated cases of Consumption treated by Digitalis, and the results was that 9 were cured greatly pleased and struck -

These cases if authentic are alone sufficient to entitle the remedy to a great degree of confidence, but I should exceedingly rejoice to see a proportion of cures in Pulmonary Consumption even made by a single article, or by any combination of medical articles whatever -

Nearly about the same time that Dr Drake experimented with the Digitalis a series of trials were also instituted by Dr Fowler with hardly less effect - Next came the celebrated Dr Beddoes who in his treatise on Consumption after having informed us that his own experience fully verified the observations of the two last Gentlemen mentioned used the following forcible language - "I daily see many patients in Pulmonary Consumption advancing towards a recovery with so firm a pace that I hope consumption will hence forward be as regularly cured by the Foxglove as ague and fever is by the Peruvian Bark - I should expect that not one case in five would terminate as 99 in 100 have hitherto terminated - But I believe that a majority of cases will yield

to digitalis alone - It is evident that no new cases must be suffered to advance beyond the first stage without the application of this medicine -

In the year 1800 - Dr ——— Physician General of the Naval Hospital at Plymouth in England determined if possible to settle this question by an extensive and diversified series of experiments with the medicine - He possessed every advantage for accomplishing his purpose. The cases which came under his care were numerous, and being in a public institution he could ensure those observations in the exhibition of the article which were necessary to the fulfilment of his design - But with every allowance for the peculiar circumstances under which he was placed, his success was extraordinary and wholly unprecedented - The whole number of patients amounted to 77 of which 53 were advanced to the purulent and 24 were in the incipient stage - Of these 46 completely recovered, 33 were discharged much relieved and 10 only died - It is worthy of remark that in all the cases of recovery the pulse were reduced very considerably below the natural standard, and the amendment always appeared commensurate with the

degree of reduction of the arterial action.
In the medical Journals of this period many
cases of Digitalis in Consumption were recorded
and generally by respectable practitioners - From
these we may collect that the article frequently
effected cures, and even when it failed it
almost invariably produced an alleviation of
the distressing symptoms - Notwithstanding
all the accumulated reports in favour of
Digitalis in Consumption, of late it has
unquestionably lost much of its reputation
and seems rapidly to be falling altogether
into disuse - To the extreme praise succeeded
more temperate applause of the practice,
comparatively little has recently been said
about it - the Periodical Journals no longer
contain any case of its efficacy, or discussions
relative to its properties, and those which
so short time ago recommended its employ-
ment in the treatment of Consumption do
not at present mention it as a remedy of
much importance - But this is running
into contrary extremes - no doubt can be
entertained of the efficacy of Digitalis in some
cases of Consumption - It is generally true
however that the success has been variable
and for the most part extremely precarious,

It appears that in many cases under the denomination of Phthisis Pulmonalis are recorded to have been benefitted by the remedy, yet when the symptoms have been so far advanced as to be unequivocal, the benefit was not permanent and on the whole we may safely affirm that the degree of success is much less than has been stated, & than we had reason to expect - Determining from my own experience I should state that the medicine is applicable only to the early stages - This evidently appears to be the opinion taken of the subject by all the late writers whom I have consulted - In a late work of Dr Kinglake, more celebrated for his treatise on the Gout 14 cases are recorded chiefly in the incipient stage, in one half of which Digitalis was of decisive advantage, but in the ulcerated or suppurative stage only one case was accomplished by the remedy - By Dr McClane a late writer on Phthisis it is stated that Foxglove will sometimes cure when the most approved remedies fail - When of itself it is insufficient to subdue the disease it will prove a valuable auxiliary to other means It has always with me quieted and soothed the sufferings of the patient, & when it ultimately failed it lengthened the duration

of life, and smoothes the avenues of Death. He goes on to say "this is all I apprehend it will be found capable of performing, but this is doing a great deal" to those who expect wonders from it, or that it will in general cure consumption will be disappointed. In a still more recent work on the complaint by Dr Duncan pretty near the same language is held, (Vide the work beginning with the remark "that only in the incipient stage could be expected any advantage")

In the preceding views I have traced with some minuteness the progress of opinion relative to the powers of Digitalis in Pulmonary consumption, so that you may be enabled completely to appreciate its degree of efficacy, & to determine hereafter when you shall be engaged in practice, how far that celebrated remedy is entitled to your confidence. Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, the cure of Pulmonary consumption has not been clearly made out, in which Digitalis is most applicable. After all much must be left to the sagacity, and powers of discrimination which are derivable only from observation and reflection. But I must remark that according to the late experiments on

Digitalis it is only suitable to the early and incipient stage of the complaint - Even there however in some cases it not only totally fails in effecting a cure, but produces manifest injury to the patient - Of all remedies it is the most equivocal and respecting its efficacy in any case it is impossible with the least certainty to determine a priori - In the very last consultation I had with the late Dr Wistar he asked me what was the result of my experience with regard to the Foxglove - I told him that even in the forming stages I had been so repeatedly disappointed, and had so often discovered it was productive of mischief that at one time I had resolved never again to employ the remedy in consumption, but now and then in desperate cases I had been so much delighted & surprised at the effects it displayed that my determination had been overcome & under certain circumstances I was now in the habit of resorting to it - He told me that he fully concurred with me in the estimation of the medicine. The case in which it is most generally found beneficial I will state to you - Now & then there occurs in delicate, irritable habits a slight Hemoptisis attended with cough, pain in the side & breast, an altered pulse, and

considerable debility, in which the symptoms are sufficient to excite great solicitude for the safety of the Lungs, though neither Dyspnœa nor purulent expectorations may be present - In such cases V.S. is inadmissible to any extent on account of the weakness of the patient. It is here that Digitalis proves as a substitute for the Lancet in such doses as to subdue the pulse and keeps it down is found most generally to succeed -

These are the proper remedies to be employed in the early and what is deemed to be the inflammatory stage of tuberculas consumption but when the disease is not arrested, abscesses form as has already been described, and Hectic fever with its horrible consequences ensues - the case may now be considered as entirely beyond the controul of medicine and almost inevitably fatal - Even at this advanced stage cures have not unfrequently been effected in the other form of the complaint, but none in the tuberculas consumption - so far at least as my observation extends which I suppose is not very different from that of other practitioners - But even under these desperate circumstances, humanity as well as a sense of duty demands that we should do not withholden our exertions -

We can at least afford some palliation
of the more violent symptoms, and some allev-
-iation of the distress, and it is right that the
remedies which appear best adapted for this
purpose should be fairly tried — The leading
indication at this conjuncture is to abate the
Hectic Fever, which is so exhausting if permitted
to continue unresisted - But of this affection &
of the remedies suitable to it I formerly so
fully treated that nothing at present remains
to be said — Whether it arises from abscess in
the Lungs or in any other part of the body it
possesses an identity of character, and is to be
managed by the same means - It uniformly
wears the intermittent type and exacts the
same remedies as those which are employed
in the ordinary fever of this description. Viz -
the Peruvian Bark, and the other vegetable
Tonics, to which may be added, Arsenic, Sacch
Sat., Sulphur, and certain preparations of Iron
and Steel - As this species of consumption
is generally thought to be of that nature
of Scrophula, it may readily be supposed
that the remedies beneficial in the latter
case have not been overlooked - Consulting
the writers on the subject you will accord-
-ingly find that the whole of these or Opium,

Hemlock, Guaiacum, Sarsaparilla &c have been administered and with no advantage, My success with Nitric acid in healing scrofulous ulcers led me to hope that benefit might be derived from it under certain circumstances in consumption. I have accordingly given the medicine and found it to be of some use. Actuated by the same desire with to discover some remedy for this fatal malady Dr Robert a distinguished physician of London lately instituted a series of experiments with almost every article of the Materia Medica Besides the remedies previously employed he tried the Nitrate of Silver, the white oxyde of manganese, the black oxyde of Cobalt, Muriate of Barytes, the Muriated Copper, and the Phosphoric acid, but most unhappily he did not succeed, & his publication is only a record of his failure in his well meant endeavours for the cause of humanity — — Dr Magendi recommends the Prussic acid, but all the authority of these places are against it (vide Chapmans Therapeutics)

I have in my last Lecture on this subject, arrived at the second stage of Pulmonary consumption, and delivered an account of those general remedies best calculated for

the treatment of that complaint - Of
late the practice has been revived, especially
in the City of attempting to heal ulcers of
the Lungs by the inhaling of certain odours,
and balsamic substances - What is the pre-
-cise degree of benefit thus derived I am un-
-able to say very positively - My own expe-
-rience is not very much in its favour, though
I do not absolutely condemn the practice
More than one of my medical friends speaks
favourably of it. & I am not disposed to con-
-tradict them - The articles employed for this
purpose are the Terebinthinate preparations
and the Balsam of Tolu - The fumes have
uniformly proved so irritating to the Lungs
that I cannot help thinking them highly
injurious - They always excite cough, & thus
very much aggravate the complaint - It was
remarked by me that this is an old practice
renewed - That this is so there can be no
manner of doubt, though it has been claimed
as original by those who have lately recom-
-mended it - Dr Bennets celebrated work
on Pulmonary Consumption which was written
100 years ago, I find that the practice is thor-
-oughly recommended, & particularly the inhaling
of the fumes of Sulphur and the Balsams -

could we believe half of what he has said on the subject we should entertain a high opin-ion as regards the efficacy of the remedy - By this alone he says that he has frequently been able to heal ulcers of the Lungs and thus to effect a cure of the disease - Not long after Bennet, Dr Munge the inventor of the inhaler which bears his name recommended the vapour of Sulphuric Ether - The celebrated Lin-nean afterwards suggested the Hypericum a Resi-nous substance, as superior to any which had been previously tried - But of these articles the Ether is undoubtedly the best, & may be administered alone or impregnated with Hemlock. Take ℥j of the powdered leaves of the Hemlock and 3ov to 4 ℥ of Ether, and after digesting them together for two or three days apply the liquor to the mouth of the patient in such a way as that he may inhale the vapour - This is exceedingly useful in Pulmonary Consumption and if it does not effect a cure it relieves the cough, dyspnea & oppression - The Fumig-ations is much recommended, as is also Lemonade by Dr Physick who was led to its use by its efficacy in ulcers of the extremeties -

The fumes of Nob Alkali, may be used on the same principle &

On principles not altogether different, the inhalation of atmospheric air variously diluted and combined with irrespirable gases has been tried. To give this remedy a fair trial, the late Dr Beddoes established at Bristol what he called the Pneumatic Institution. It was proposed by him to inhale carbonic acid gas, under the impression that it would correct the fluids, and dispose them to take on the healing process. But however plausible in speculation, when put to the test of actual practice, the remedy I have reason to believe proves wholly unavailing. There is no case as far as I know on record of a cure of Pulmonary Consumption by this management —

Exactly similar views suggested to the same enthusiastic, that the patient should inhale the vapour from cows. To effect this the patient was required to continue day & night with his animal, to live in the stall as well as sleep there. Absurd as the practice may appear cures in two or three cases have been effected in this way. One was in the daughter of the celebrated Dr Priestly, & the other in a Lady of distinction in England. How it operates is not at all intelligible. It is said however that the vapour from the breath of cows has a

salutary effect - As you may readily believe I am exceedingly incredulous as to this remedy and would by no means recommend an imi-tation of the practice - It is however sufficiently curious to be mentioned that those persons whose avocations lead them to great intimacy with animals, & particularly when they receive the exhalations from their carcases after slaughter, are totally exempt from consumption From the extensive enquiries of Dr Beddoes as to the modes of life & employment most apt to favour or to oppose the prevalence of consumption, it appears that of all the butchers in England, hardly a single one was affected with the disease, or had a tendency to it - It is also said that those who work in animal jelly, particularly the manufacturers of Glue, equally escape the complaint.

Among the other projects for the cure of consumption is, placing the patient in a hole dug in the earth - The practice was originally brought from Spain - Notwithstanding some attestations in favour of the remedy its efficacy is exceedingly problematical - It was tried by Dr Duncan, and other physicians in Edinburg when I resided in that City, but so far was it from doing good, that it aggravated

the complaint by inducing catarrh - If the practice had been used in Ireland instead of Scotland, it would have been considered as a blunder or a Bull - To place a patient in a Grave seems more applicable to one who is already dead, than fitted to effect a cure in those who are alive -

As the disease advances, especially in the final stages, certain affections arise of a nature so urgent, as to demand particular attention, as these are symptomatic all that we can do is to palliate the more violent & distressing symptoms, & to affect a temporary relief - Of the affections alluded to, one of the most troublesome are the night sweats - As this arises from debility of the exhalents, it is most effectually checked by applications made to the part affected - By sleeping in Flannels alone I have known the effect to be procured and especially if the surface was previously rubbed with some stimulating article as Hot Brandy or Salt - Of the Internal remedies the most effectual are the Mineral acids especially the Sulphuric - This may be used alone or in combination with the vegetable bitters - Sugar of Lead, Arsenic, and Allum have also been recommended by

Now & then advantage may be derived from prepared Chalk, or oyster shells, or what will answer still better, Lime water frequently taken.

Extraordinary as it may appear I have known some mild diuretics, as the Juice of water melon, Parsley Tea, or even cold water to effect relief in the night sweats - Their mode of operating is very obvious, & consists in the derivation of action from the surface to the urinary organs - Sometimes it happens that the sweats are checked by strongly exciting the cutaneous vessels with the active diaphoretics The Practice is of questionable utility & is rarely employed - But cases may occur in which the remedy may do good - We often check diarrhoea by purging, & on the same principle diaphoretics may prove efficacious in the case before us -

As regards Diarrhoea another of these affections I have already treated fully on the subject, and shall not therefore detain you further - The remedies are precisely the same with those which are given in the primary forms of the complaint It is proper to state that purging at this period of Pulmonary Consumption is particularly mischievous from the extreme debility which it induces, & hence should be checked as soon

as possible - To mention this is more important because Diarrhoea is apt to relieve the cough, & check so much the other symptoms that is not apprized of the consequence the patient as well as the practitioner may be induced to suffer it to run on to a very dangerous extent. —

At this stage, the cough which throughout is troublesome, becomes exceedingly aggravating, & calls for relief. Most of the mixtures mentioned under the heads of Pneumonia Mathei are here useful - The preperation of Nitric Acid, & the milk of Gum Ammonia is exceedingly so, if there is much Dyspnea - It is here also that the balsamic articles sometimes evince their very best powers - The Balsam of Tolu is to be preferred, though the Copaiva & other similar articles are not without utility, and may sometimes be administered when the former is not applicable to the case - There is an article prepared in this City, & other parts of the United States called the Balsam of Honey which is admirably adapted to the last stage of the Consumption - It is essentially composed of the Balsam of Tolu, so blended & triturated with other articles that the mixture is much more agreeable to the palate

than the simple undisguised medicine.

It is not long since great confidence was reposed in the Balsams as remedies in the complaints before us - But they were condemned by the celebrated John Fothergill from their heating & stimulating qualities - Ever since his publication appeared they have been less employed, and are now rarely resorted too either in this country or in Europe - But I am convinced of their great utility, & that they are productive of injury only when injudiciously applied - Employed as they formerly were in every stage & variety of cough they do harm, & cause the patient to experience great pain - But the fault lies with the practitioner and not with the medicine -

After all we must chiefly rely on Opium as a remedy for the cough; accordingly that medicine enters largely into all the cough mixtures, of which it forms the most active ingredient, & in which it can rarely be dispensed with. When it produces no permanent impression it relieves the more distressing symptoms, & alleviates the disease but I have reason to believe that it accomplishes more than mere palliation - In these cases especially which arise from other causes than tubercles I never observed more benefit from

We must also resort to inhalations of Tobac, Fumes Hemlock, Fumes Alkali, the smoking Stramonium & Tobacco

any plan of treatment than from the liberal use of Opium - It is perfectly well known that ulcers of various kinds are healed under the use of this article, & it must be particularly applicable to those of the Lungs in which it is necessary to keep these organs as much at rest as possible - This concludes what I have to say on the subject of Tuberculous consumption & I should not have entered so fully into it, were it not for the circumstance that the treatment adapted to this is also with some variations suitable to the other forms

Catarrhal Consumption

I am next to call your attention to catarrhal consumption - This differs from the former species in several particulars - It occurs without any constitutional predisposition or Strumous diathesis, & unlike of the substance of the Lungs, is seated in the membranous lining of the Trachea, & its ramifications, the Bronchia - It commences always as a simple catarrh and unless may be considered as that complaint protracted & confirmed by ill management - It may generally be distinguished from Tuberculous consumption though the two are sometimes analogous

in all their leading symptoms - At first the disease puts on all the appearance of common catarrh, and is attended with cough, pain in the side and breast with some soreness of the throat, usually ascribed to the efforts used in coughing - There is much expectoration of phlegm & mucus which gradually changes its character & becomes purulent, and at last pure pus is evacuated. It is now that ulcers are believed to exist by a majority of practitioners - but this is not the case - Dissections of persons who have died of Catarrhal consumption shew, that the purulent expectoration is merely a secretion of the membranous lining of the Trachea & Bronchiæ, & so far is ulceration from being present that it is said that the Lungs hardly ever exhibit any phenomena of disease in their structure, but from the high degree of inflammation which takes place, the mucus lining of the Trachea and its branches are so affected as to produce a purulent expectoration - Another peculiarity of this form is, that it is never attended with hemoptesis in any stage, & the matter expectorated is generally unmixed with with blood, or if at all tinged it is only with small streaks occasioned by the rupture of

& vessels in the inflamed surface.

As relates to the treatment I have not much to say - Most of the remedies already mentioned appear to be indicated also in this species of the complaint - Being however more inflammatory in its nature, and occurring in a state of the system more robust than the scrophulus consumption, it calls for a more copious employment of all the depleting measures, & these may be carried to a great extent with perfect safety and unequivocal utility. Of the whole of them I so fully treated in a former Lecture that they need not again be mentioned by me. But it is right for you to know that in one or two particulars the practice is somewhat different. I am confident that in Catarrhal consumption, emetics so much employed by some in consumption generally are far the most effectual. & I would recommend them always to be steadily used after the inflammation has been subdued by the more directly depleting remedies.

But the best course of treatment is to place the patient under the impression of mercury, & to continue this impression moderately for several weeks This is the case in which Salivation should be invariably prescribed, as even where it is not effectual it never causes any detrimental or troublesome consequences.

Apostematous Consumption

To the two preceding species a third may be added which is exceedingly common in cold climates, and hence is very prevalent in certain portions of our country - In all cases it may be considered as the consequence of Pneumonic inflammation, It has received its name from the abscess in the Lungs which always exists - It is called Apostematous Consumption Their is so little difficulty in distinguishing it, that it is unnecessary to dwell on its history - Being occasioned by Pleurisies, wounds, contusions, and other causes of actual inflammation of the Lungs. It may always be suspected when there has been previously any such disease or accident -

But the symptoms are also different, a case of Apostematous Consumption is attended with a deep seated pain which is fixed in some one part of the chest, while the pain in the other species is changeable & fluctuating - There is constant Dyspnea and oppression, & the cough is extremely violent, much mucus & phlegm is expectorated till the abscess ruptures, -

The treatment, at least in the early stage is precisely similar to that which is employed in the catarrhal species - The object is to

prevent the formation of an abscess, and this must be done by subduing inflammation, by an energetic employment of all the measures best calculated for this purpose. It is here that from the very commencement of the attack we are to employ Mercury for Salivation, totally regardless of the State of the Pulse, & the other symptoms of inflammatory action. Of all the remedies Mercury is the most effectual in suppressing inflammation in the great viscera, as we habitually see in the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and certainly not less so as regards the Lungs. Its efficacy evinced in the last case is so great that I resort to it as a means of success in all obstinate Pleurisys, & I am not certain that the remedy under any circumstances more advantageously displays its power. — Do not therefore neglect a Salivation in this species of the disease, as even the diligent use of mercury is of much importance in the treatment. The abscess [illegible] being formed it is important to discharge its contents, & afterwards to heal the ulcer. It commonly ruptures spontaneously, but when this does not happen, & there is an urgent necessity for the rupture, we may accomplish the desired ends by the administration of an Emetic. — But in some cases even after the abscess

has lurk not unfrequently the Lungs are in-
flamed & the Dyspnea & other distressing symptoms
continue as before. It is then desirable to promote
expectoration, & this is best effected by the inha-
-tation of warm water or vinegar, or what is
infinitely to be preferred the vapour of both
as formerly mentioned —

Every part of the subsequent treatment
in this case is so analagous to what has been
already mentioned in Tuberculous consumption
that any further notice of it becomes superflu-
-ous, But I cannot refrain from remarking
that in some cases of Apostematous consumption
I have derived so great advantage from a mixture
of nitric acid & ammonia that I wish to point
it particularly out your attention — Whether it is
by the virtues of the Nitric acid or of the other
ingredients I cannot determine, but that the
preperation is beneficial by mitigating the
cough, Dyspnea & other symptoms there is no
doubt — Nor is it at all unlikely but from the
known properties of Nitric acid that it is
moreover extremely useful by promoting the
healing of ulcers — I have before shewn that
it produces such an effect in some very obsti-
-nate cases, and I see no reason why it should
not operate in the same way with regards to

ulcers of the Pulmonary organs - Actual consumption though occasionally the two last forms of consumption are cured even in the last stage yet it is our duty to attack the complaint as soon as possible, Never adopt such measures as will tend to hinder its occurrance - -

The first step in this Prophylactic cure is generally to recommend the removal of the patient to a more favourable climate - By the general consent of Practitioners, a climate dry, temperate, & equable was selected for the purpose - But of late years this long & univ-=ersally received opinion has been questioned and the practice of course controverted - In one of my Lectures on Pathology I remarked that the Practice of Dr Bancs a distinguished Physician of this City was to send his patie-=nts into miasmatic countries, with a view of counteracting the disease, or the tendency of it by inducing ague & fever - What was the result of this extraordinary experiment I cannot exactly say, though it appears from traditional authority that it was not without benefit, The precept taught by some medical men of England is, that the action of Intermittents is an incompatable one, & when it is com-=pletely established all other actions, and

especially the action of Consumption are suspressed or removed - It is called in the Lan=guage of one of there writers a Despot who bears no brothers near the throne -

To support their doctrine in the first place they attempt to shew that throughout the world where fever & ague to any extent prevails, every other com=plaint vanishes, and this they assert is especially true as regards England. Thus in the county of Devonshire by far the mildest and most temperate in Great Brit=ain, Consumption prevails to a great extent, while there is not a solitary case of Ague & Fever - on the other hand in the County of Lincolnshire where there are frequent sources of Marsh miasmata, and where fever & ague exists even to a desolating de=gree, Pulmonary Consumption is entirely unknown nor do they limit the source of evidence to their own country - As the contrary extending their res=earches over Europe they find every where, or at least pretend to find confirmation of their sentiments. Thus in Holland the Ague & Fever is prevalent to a great degree, but it is stated positively that Pulm=onary Consumption is among the rarest of complaints. I recollect that by Dr Logan who practiced in Holland the same remarks were made in a work which he published 20 or 30 years ago - The same is said to hold in Flanders & other parts of Europe

The fact that Ague & Fever prevails through Egypt, while consumption is entirely unknown goes to confirm the same opinion - But the strongest evidence is afforded by Italy - It is known to you that this climate is by far the most equable and temperate in the world - It is oddly written to whom I refer that in those parts which are gifted with perpetual serenity & perennial brightness consumption prevails to an alarming extent. Look in the Sunny districts of the country, and especially in the parts where rice has lately been cultivated, and which of course are occasionally overflowed, ague & Fever prevail and consumption is wholly unknown.

Notwithstanding all this accumulation of evidence I do not wish to press the opinion upon you - Before we are led to adopt it we ought to demand much stronger evidence, and many more sources of information than we have hitherto received - Before surrendering up an Habitual Prejudice in favour of any practice doctrine, a doctrine too sanctioned by the lessons of immemorial experience, we have a right to require that facts of an indisputable nature should be advanced against it - The facts of this nature are advanced we should look for that ground which practical experience tells us is perfectly sound —

At the close of the Lecture of yesterday I was
speaking relative to the description of climate most
favourable to consumptive patients, It appears
from what was said on that occasion, that though
there is little doubt that a mild & equable climate
is preferable in this case, yet it is exceedingly
difficult to determine the exact spot to which
it would be best to send our patients - It seems
from individual testimony that many places
to which we have been in the habit of sending
our patients, are liable to the disease, & perhaps
little can be gained by a change of residence - No
part of France is entirely exempt from this com-
plaint which almost constantly prevails in Paris, Lyons,
and Montpelier - the two last of which are much
resorted too by the infirm & valetudenarian -
Nor is the case different as regards Naples, Rome
Venice, Leghorn, or indeed any one position in
Italy - and even Lisbon or the Island of Madeira
so greatly celebrated as resorts for consumptive patients,
After a great deal of inquiry, the South of Spain
and particularly in & around Valencia has been
selected for this purpose -

As regards our own country, some one of
the West India Islands, & Bermuda in particular
from its exposure to the Sea, occasioned by
its diminutive size -

Any one of the large West India Islands will answer very well, & is the best place to which the patient can be sent. I believe it is pretty accurately ascertained, that there is no section of the United States in which the disease is not met with, though it abounds most along the Sea coast, & especially New-York, and the Eastern States. It is right therefore to recommend the removal of your patients from their situations to some spot less exposed to the complaint. But so exceedingly variable is every part of our climate that it is hardly safe to trust a person attacked with consumption any where within our limits - To the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, & New Orleans there is least objection - But even there the weather is not without vicissitudes, & there is great hazards unless care & circumspection are used.

Considering on the whole the numerous inconveniencies & difficulties attending on a change of residence to a distant place, & the equivocal advantage of it in many instances, I do not know whether the confinement of the patient at home in a room of a properly regulated temperature, of from 65 to 68° is not to be preferred - It is true that much is ascribed to the effects of a sea voyage and perhaps justly, when resorted too in the early stage

of the disease - But if the cure is advanced this remedy is destitute of efficacy, & I have more than once known death to be caused by the hardships & exposures of a Sea Voyage -

As a part of the preceding plan, exercise regularly & moderately taken, especially on Horseback is much celebrated, & its importance is fully recognized - It was recommended originally by Sydenham who spoke favourably of it in terms more consistent than he was accustomed to employ. & so far as I know all subsequent experience concurs to support his opinion of the remedy. But this like every other part of the treatment must be regulated by discrimination & judgment Being highly stimulant & tonic it should never be resorted to while the pulse is full, and much inflammatory diathesis prevails -

Employed in this condition of the system it often occasions hemoptesis and accelerates the march of the disease, but when the patient has been properly prepared for it, then regular exercise on horseback is one of the most important remedies & deserves all the praise which has so long & so generally been conferred on it -

After all however little advantage will be gained by any course of treatment

unless the diet be strictly regulated - By common consent of Practitioners that food should be prescribed which is light & of easy digestion, without the slightest tendency to heat or stimulate the system - No course of living is better suited to this complaint than Milk alone or united with the farinaceous articles, & hence a milk diet has been immemorially recommended —

To conclude the Prophylactic plan I have only to add that all the exciting causes should be studiously avoided, and above all an exposure to colds, which must be guarded against by wearing flannel at all seasons next the skin -

With this I Close the history & treatment of Pulmonary Consumption - It will be recollected that of the three leading forms I have pronounced one & I apprehend on the authority of the Medical world - I have pronounced it wholly incurable!!! - Of the two other cases of the chronic, though many & these we do accomplish cures, yet these are exceedingly rare once we enter on the treatment with little confidence of ultimate success — It is therefore one of the highest and most sacred of our duties to prevent the formation of the

of the disease, and with them rules uniformly attack it in its early stages - The experience of every Physician warants the conclusion of the incurable nature of Tuberculous consumption and that although cures of the other forms of the complaint are occasionally effected yet even there we cannot place entire confidence in any remedies

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